Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial
Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales

1982–1983

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A Descriptive Inventory

Canada

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council". The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who, supported by a Deputy Secretary, reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has three components: a secretariat under an Assistant Secretary, responsible for provincial analysis and liaison; a second secretariat, also under an Assistant Secretary, responsible for strategic and constitutional planning and an internal Information Services Unit.

The functions of the FPRO are to assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern and to promote and facilitate the development of federal-provincial consultation. The FPRO also provides assistance to federal Ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments.

For further information and enquiries please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

IN OPERATION DURING FISCAL YEAR
1982-1983

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
April 1983

ISSN 0707-1639

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1983

Cat. No. CP 41-1/1983E

ISBN 0-662-12421-9

On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales au 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

Foreword

The 1982-83 edition of the descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities is now available to those involved or interested in federal-provincial relations.

This annual publication has been published since 1974. It describes the continued existence of a major network of federal-provincial cooperation by providing the most current information and statistics on shared-cost programs and projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

You will notice that an estimated amount of $20.8 billion in federal transfers in the form of cash and tax points will be made to the provinces and municipalities during fiscal year 1982-83 as compared to $18.9 billion for 1981-82.

I should like to acknowledge the continued support and assistance of Deputy Ministers, Directors of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff in the compilation of the information contained in this publication. I should also like to express my appreciation to Mrs. Louise Simard of the Federal-Provincial Relations Office who has been responsible for coordinating and editing this publication.

I believe this publication will continue to be of assistance to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.

Gérard Veilleux

Gérard Veilleux
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations
and Deputy Clerk of the
Privy Council

Ottawa
April 1983

Acknowledgments

I would like to take this opportunity to express my acknowledgments to everyone who participated in the preparation of this edition. In particular, I am grateful to the Deputy Ministers, Heads of Crown corporations and agencies as well as their associates for their cooperation in the conduct of this far-reaching project.

I would like to express my recognition to Miss Sylvie Lacroix whose contribution to the proofreading and assembling of this publication was essential, to the members of APH Limited who worked on the computer processing and photocomposition and finally to the team of the Word Processing Services of the Privy Council Office who spent long hours typing and coding the information contained in this inventory.

Louise Simard

Table of Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION i

TABLE OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1982-83 iii

DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF 1
COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF 11
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION (CEIC), DEPARTMENT OF 20
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF 41
ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE 54
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 92
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF 97
FISHERIES AND OCEANS, DEPARTMENT OF 110
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF 115
INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF 135
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF 144
LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF 150
NATIONAL DEFENCE, DEPARTMENT OF 155
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF 160
NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE), DEPARTMENT OF 179
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF 181
REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF 186
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF THE 200
SOLICITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE 214
SUPPLY AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF 230
TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF 235
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 250

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED 253
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION 256
CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION 270
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA) 273
CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION 277
EMERGENCY PLANNING CANADA 280
HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS 246
NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION 282
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 215
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE 222
STATISTICS CANADA 285
THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA 225
THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY 247

ANNEX — LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY 288

Introduction

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect during the fiscal year 1982-1983. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned, therefore a general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

Appearing on page 288 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the following types:

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982.
2. Unconditional payments to the provinces and municipalities.
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities:
    a) Federal payments to the provinces or municipalities; and
    b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
    a) Federal payments to the provinces or municipalities; and
    b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets.
6. Loans to provinces or municipalities:
    a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
    b) Loans without forgiveness provisions.
7. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities.
8. Support of intergovernmental liaison and joint administrative bodies.
9. Miscellaneous.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained directly from the departments and agencies concerned.

Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Publications and Editing Coordinator
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities
Fiscal Year 1982-83
($ millions)

Program	**Nfld.**	**P.E.I.**	**N.S.**	**N.B.**	**Que.**	**Ont.**	**Man.**	**Sask.**	**Alta.**	**B.C.**	**N.W.T.**	**Yukon**	**Total**
Statutory Subsidies	9.8	.7	2.3	1.8	4.6	6.0	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.5	—	—	35.6
Fiscal Equalization	513.0	128.0	637.0	497.0	2,390.0	—	394.0	—	—	—	—	—	4,559.0
Reciprocal Taxation	9.9	3.2	21.2	10.7	40.8	60.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	146.4
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	10.9	1.9	—	—	3.5	39.7	5.3	.2	89.3	4.3	.6	.6	156.3
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	−233.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−233.0
Prior Year Adjustments**													160.0
Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments	543.6	133.8	660.5	509.5	2,205.9	106.3	401.5	2.4	92.8	6.8	.6	.6	4,824.3
Hospital Insurance	67.2	14.2	98.7	81.6	394.3	1,000.8	117.9	135.3	178.0	263.0	5.5	1.6	2,358.1
Medicare	23.1	4.9	34.0	28.1	135.7	344.5	40.6	46.6	61.3	90.6	1.9	.6	811.9
Post-Secondary Education	42.7	9.1	62.8	51.9	250.9	636.8	75.0	86.1	113.2	167.3	3.5	1.0	1,500.3
Extended Health Care	19.6	4.2	28.8	23.8	212.8	289.8	34.4	33.0	74.3	92.3	1.5	.7	815.2
Established Programs Financing — Cash Payments* **	152.6	32.4	224.3	185.4	993.7	2,271.9	267.9	301.0	426.8	613.2	12.4	3.9	5,485.5
Canada Assistance Plan	64.0	14.4	81.0	100.3	841.5	708.7	85.1	85.4	204.6	386.7	8.4	2.1	2,582.2
Other Health and Welfare	.8	.4	3.4	3.0	—	34.6	4.6	4.2	8.6	6.7	1.3	.4	68.0
Bilingualism in Education	1.4	.6	2.5	13.1	103.4	42.5	3.7	1.2	3.5	4.0	.1	.1	176.1
Economic Development	44.5	19.5	77.8	51.0	101.0	34.5	18.0	21.5	6.0	24.1	1.8	.3	400.0
Crop Insurance	*	1.2	.2	.5	5.4	16.9	13.0	56.5	34.2	2.1	—	—	130.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302.3	67.5	369.8
Municipal Grants	.6	2.2	10.8	9.2	42.0	86.0	10.0	10.6	11.0	16.6	.6	1.0	200.6
Total Other Cash Payments	111.3	38.3	175.7	177.1	1,093.3	923.2	134.4	179.4	267.9	440.2	314.5	71.4	3,926.7
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS	807.5	204.5	1,060.5	872.0	4,292.9	3,301.4	803.8	482.8	787.5	1,060.2	327.5	75.9	14,236.5
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer													
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	62.0	12.6	115.8	85.5	1,136.8	1,878.9	166.8	174.4	599.6	679.8	9.0	6.4	4,927.6
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	3.7	.8	7.9	6.6	70.2	132.5	11.3	10.8	78.8	45.8	1.1	.8	370.3
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer													
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	650.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650.3
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	371.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371.2
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowance	—	—	—	—	233.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233.0
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS	65.7	13.4	123.7	92.1	2,461.5	2,011.4	178.1	185.2	678.4	725.6	10.1	7.2	6,552.4
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS	873.2	217.9	1,184.2	964.1	6,754.4	5,312.9	981.9	668.0	1,465.9	1,785.8	337.6	83.1	20,788.9
Fiscal Equalization — Dollars per capita	871	1,026	737	696	375	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Amount too small to be expressed.

** Distribution not available, of which $150,000,000 for equalization and $10,000,000 for Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer.

*** The figures presented above are based on estimates of the financial impact presented in the November 12, 1981 Budget and are the basis of the Main Estimates for 1982-83. They may differ from figures presented elsewhere which are based, in many cases, on revisions arising out of changed economic conditions and completion of negotiations which were underway at the time the Main Estimates were prepared.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of the Department. Reporting directly to him are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy Adviser) who is also responsible for the Farm Income Services Branch, and the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Research, Food Production and Inspection, Marketing and Economics, Regional Development and International Affairs, and Finance and Administration. Three other branches, each headed by a Director General, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Strategic Planning and Evaluation, Communications, and Personnel Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Coordinator of the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at more than 50 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch also administers a program of contract research under which research projects are carried out by agencies other than the Department of Agriculture. In 1981-82 the value of contracts to industry and universities amounted to $7.7 million. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect the health of Canada's livestock, for the provision of a meat inspection service and for ensuring supplies of high-quality agricultural products for consumers. Its programs include those concerned with inspection, grading, licensing and registration. The Branch's work is carried out by five directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection, Plant Health and Plant Products, Veterinary Inspection Operations, and Production and Inspection Operations — while its Racetrack Division is responsible for supervision of pari-mutuel betting at tracks conducting harness and running horse races.

The Marketing and Economics Branch administers programs to improve the efficiency of the Canadian agricultural marketing system; to increase agricultural exports; to promote greater domestic use of Canadian-produced supplies, and to ensure the long-term supply of agricultural products. Its programs involve market research, and identification of domestic and export marketing opportunities for primary agricultural products and processed foods. It is also responsible for the provision of marketing information and advice for producers, and food and nutrition information for consumers. Two directorates — Market Development, and Market Analysis and Trade Policy — make up the Branch structure.

The various programs concerned with providing income stability for farmers are consolidated in the Farm Income Services Branch. Its primary objective is to develop and deliver effective and efficient agricultural stabilization and crop insurance programs to provide adequate returns to producers, and thereby ensure supplies of agricultural commodities at fair prices to consumers. The basic components of the Branch are the Agricultural Stabilization Board, Agricultural Products Board, Crop Insurance Division and the Western Grain Stabilization Division.

The Regional Development and International Affairs Branch is responsible for programs relating to regional development, agricultural production development and international affairs.

The Regional Development Directorate of the Branch is responsible for developing, coordinating and appraising strategies and programs for the development of the agriculture and food sector in each province. It is also responsible for providing economic analysis and advice in support of departmental policies and programs affecting agricultural development at both the provincial and national level. The Directorate maintains an Agriculture and Food Development Office in each province to serve as the Department's main contact with the provincial government and non-governmental organizations in their respective areas.

Programs concerned with animal and crop production, and farm development are the responsibility of the Branch's

Production Development Directorate, the operations of which are aimed at promoting a thriving agriculture and food industry in Canada. The International Affairs Directorate is responsible for liaison with world agricultural organizations, the collection and dissemination of international agricultural intelligence, and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance; record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels. The Canadian Grain Commission has actual involvement at the municipal level by providing grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, Livestock Feed Board of Canada, National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

Page
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES 3
CROP INSURANCE 3
FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND 4
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE 5
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION 6
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION 7
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM 8
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS 9

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in June 1974.

Financing and Operation:
The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, was not to mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to $2,520,000. Phase I has been completed with Phase II just being initiated.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of $215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, $3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. Federal payment is now complete.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canadain its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount ($)*	*Amount of payments over 6-year period 1975-76 to 1981-82 ($)*
Quebec	2,520,000	1,064,549
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Total	8,495,000	7,039,549

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 992-2114

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch

Purpose:
To provide stability of farmer income by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to unavoidable natural hazards. The federal government assists the provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium costs and/or administrative cost; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:

Crop Insurance Act
Crop Insurance Regulations
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:

The costs of this program are shared on a federal - provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebecand Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the Federal-Provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	7	8	8	9
Prince Edward Island	540	682	911	1,105
Nova Scotia	140	151	157	200
New Brunswick	58	53	225	505
Quebec	2,663	3,244	4,300	—*
Ontario	8,526	8,631	13,398	15,982
Manitoba	8,257	8,494	9,852	11,234
Saskatchewan	33,790	34,120	42,241	52,867
Alberta	19,478	20,972	27,259	31,818
British Columbia	1,506	1,742	1,782	2,129
Total	74,965	78,097	100,133	115,850

* The contribution to Quebec in the amount of $4,556,346 is pending the signing of amending agreements for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 593-7041

FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND

Administered By:

Farm Development Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch

Purpose:

To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec . Programs have been developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs is to enhance the feed production and storage capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as nontraditional feeds, can also be undertaken. Some funds are allocated to the promotion of innovation.

Authority:
Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76
Treasury Board Minute 747277
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:
January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of agriculture. Approval of applications is the responsibility of joint federal/provincial management committees. Payments are primarily made directly to farmers. In Quebec, payments are made to farmers by the Government of Quebec(with appropriate credits to the federal government as the funding source). The Quebec Government is reimbursed by the federal government for payments under the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Farm Development Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.A. McBride
Chief, Production Development Section
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Fontaine Building
9th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch

Purpose:
This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:
The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

At present there are agreements with each province except Quebec.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

Financing and Operation:
4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,
- the cost of providing club and project record books,
- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	5,280	5,280	9,955	9,955	9,955
Prince Edward Island	3,600	3,600	164	5,280	5,280
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	10,450	10,450	10,450
New Brunswick	4,860	4,860	5,380	5,380	5,380
Quebec	23,940	23,940	—	—	—
Ontario	68,220	68,220	62,380	62,380	62,380
Manitoba	21,180	21,180	22,450	22,450	22,450
Saskatchewan	22,500	22,500	21,133	24,880	24,880
Alberta	22,080	22,080	28,160	28,160	28,160
British Columbia	9,540	9,540	12,300	12,300	12,300
Total*	190,000	190,000	172,372	181,235	181,235

* There is a total annual allotment of $190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H Club activities.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. MacWilliam
Chief Registration Officer
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:

Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch

Purpose:

This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition at Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement, or continuing under the original agreement which provides for reimbursement by the federal government to the provinces of 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under a new agreement, a province is reimbursed for 50% of the freight charges for shipping beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine to and from the Canadian Western Agribition as well as the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of those residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority:

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of $35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:

The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition, and on carlots returning to the point of origin, are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% or 50% of the freight charges paid, depending on the option the province has chosen, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto or Regina, or both, and return. Federal assistance is not available to the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/ or to the Canadian Western Agribition

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	6,106	5,065	7,025	7,125
Nova Scotia	3,099	4,033	3,341	3,254
New Brunswick	900	1,275	2,475	1,425
Quebec	12,144	9,751	12,951	17,839
Ontario*	—	—	—	2,787
Manitoba	26,794	27,154	26,906	31,294
Saskatchewan*	7,042	16,202	18,898	6,030
Alberta	12,600	20,539	20,933	24,312
British Columbia	4,500	—	—	—
Total	73,185	84,019	92,529	94,066

* Province operating under new agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Fairs and Stockyards
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:
Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:

The Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Time Frame:

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months notice.

Financing and Operation:

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay to the Department of Agriculture for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	38.0	34.8	38.6	43.7
New Brunswick	3.0	3.0	—*	—
Manitoba	142.0	152.7	183.8	241.2
Saskatchewan	126.0	129.2	181.0	181.7
British Columbia	153.0	94.6	128.9	164.5
Total	462.0	414.3	532.3	631.1

* Program discontinued.

For Further Information:

General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Chief, Federal-Provincial and Poultry Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1978-79 ($)*	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	4,284.00	1,020.00	2,060.00	—
Ontario	58,245.60	53,346.00	66,356.00	122,000.00
Manitoba	1,823.60	1,970.00	2,274.00	1,200.00
Saskatchewan	2,818.00	1,064.00	780.00	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	67,171.20	57,400.00	71,470.00	123,200.00

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS
(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Administration Division of the Research Branch

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at the Federal Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing was added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge; and under an agreement reached with the Province of Nova Scotia, a joint federal-provincial building was recently constructed at Kentville. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.E. Ryan
Director, Administration Division
Research Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 995-7084

Department of Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) telecommunications; and

b) the development and utilization, generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions shall:

a) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada;

b) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;

c) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

d) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

e) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communication matters; and

f) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Policy, Space, Research, Spectrum Management and Government Telecommunications, and Arts and Culture.

Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: National Telecommunications (studies and planning for domestic systems development); International Telecommunications (studies, planning and negotiations in the international telecommunications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Communications Economics; Broadcasting and Social Policy; and Federal-Provincial Relations.

Space Sector

Responsible for the management of all aspects of the Space Communications Program; including policy formulation, program planning, research, interdepartmental and international activities and support of the operating and manufacturing industries.

Research Sector

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of technology, innovations developed through government research can benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa. Because the department encourages the fullest possible participation of Canadian industry in research projects dealing with the field of high technology and telecommunications, more and more research contracts are allocated to companies located throughout Canada. In addition, a certain proportion of the Department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

The department also fosters advanced communications research capabilities at Canadian universities through contracts totalling about $1,220,000 a year. Universities conduct research related to the federal government's responsibilities and priorities for regulation as well as the social, economic and technological aspects of communications and culture.

Spectrum Management and Government Telecommunications

This sector has two principal functions: managing the Radio Frequency Spectrum and planning government telecommunications in order to meet the telecommunications needs of government departments and agencies.

Managing the spectrum includes ensuring its orderly development, protecting it by international agreements and promoting efficient and effective accessibility to it for all Canadians.

The Government Telecommunications Agency (GTA) is responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis.

In order to serve their respective clienteles, both groups have Ottawa headquarters, 5 regional offices and 48 district and sub-district offices.

Arts and Culture Sector

The responsibility for arts and culture was transferred from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Communications on July 31, 1980 to better reflect the interrelationships between communications and culture as well as to ensure that communications policy is formulated with the highest concern for Canadian cultural content and that the cultural milieu is made aware of the importance and rapidity of technological progress in the field of telecommunications.

The Arts and Culture Sector of the Department of Communications seeks to develop government policies and programs that will stimulate the creation, production, conservation and distribution of Canadian culture as a mean of expression for Canadians, to promote a sense of national identity, and to fully utilize the various communications technologies appropriate for the distribution of Canadian cultural content.

Page
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM 13
PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM 13
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT STIMULATION PROGRAM 13
TELIDON FIELD TRIALS PROGRAM 14
PUBLIC INITIATIVES ORGANIZATION PROGRAM 14
CBC BROADCAST TELIDON SERVICES (TELETEXT) PROJECT 15
SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM 15
ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (PHASE II) 16
ANIK-B PROGRAM DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT 16
MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM 17
DIRECT BROADCASTING SATELLITE (DBS) STUDIES 17
A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES 18
FILM FESTIVALS GRANTS PROGRAM 18
BOOK PUBLISHING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 18
CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE PROGRAM FOR CANADIAN FILMS AND VIDEO PRODUCTIONS 19

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
The program supports the Department of Communications' in-house research programs, promotes competence in various areas of communications and culture in Canadian universities, and helps develop individuals who can later make substantial contributions to the field of communications in industry, government or the universities.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet (MC 703-70-RD June 18, 1970), the Department of Communications supports a University Research Program. Based upon the recommendation of the Research Advisory Committee, Canadian universities are asked to submit research contract proposals on specific subjects determined in advance by the department.

Time Frame:
Each November, the department reviews its university research requirements. Canadian universities are then asked to submit research proposals on subjects determined by DOC.

Financing and Operation:
This is a research contract program and not a research grant program. Therefore, work statements are negotiated and payments are made on the basis of the progress. The resulting contracts are subject to government procurement regulations.

In the allocation of contracts, the department takes into consideration the regional demographic factor and takes the necessary action to ensure that there be an equitable proportion of contracts allocated to anglophone and francophone universities throughout Canada.

Payments:
The program started modestly in fiscal year 1971-72 with a budget of $375,000. The budget was increased to $1,220,000 for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Director of Research Program Management
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radiofrequency spectrum.

Authority:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the telephone company and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by the Department of Communications and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. K.S. McCormick
Director, Propagation Research Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT STIMULATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
Telidon is the Canadian videotex system designed by the Department of Communications. The purpose of this program is to favor the development of a national videotex infrastructure based on appropriate standards, regulations and technology. Furthermore, the program is designed to encourage the development of a viable Telidon industry capable of producing equipment, software, systems and services through industrial research carried out jointly by the public and private sectors.

The objectives of the IISP are to facilitate the establishment of a central data base and user groups, to reduce the cost of terminals, to improve Telidon's competitiveness on foreign markets, to generate investments in the private sector estimated at more than $100 million by the end of the first year and to encourage the establishment in Canada of videotex services that take Canadian needs into account.

Authority:
On the recommendation of the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee (CVCC), made on behalf of industry, the government granted additional funds to the Telidon Program, $10.5 million of which were used to finance IISP activities during the 1981-82 fiscal year. Following a DOC invitation to tender, candidates submitted their proposals which, after evaluation, were either accepted, rejected or returned for modifications. DOC and the candidates selected, negotiated and signed 35 agreements.

Time Frame:
The IISP projects, many of which are permanent commercial or non-profit operations, began operations between February 1981 and March 1983. All of the contract agreements expire in March, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Government objectives are being attained through financing which, if necessary, amounts to 50 per cent of the purchase price of terminals. All proposals for the purchase of terminals were assessed on the basis of four main factors: economic, data base/page creation, socio-behavioral, chronological. DOC monitors the projects to ensure that objectives and milestones agreed to are met.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Roy Marsh
Application Developments and the IISP
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 995-4376

TELIDON FIELD TRIALS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
The program was established to foster and promote the wide-spread application of Telidon videotex services, to gain practical experience and results for standards, regulation and technology development, and to help create a viable, domestic Telidon industry.

Authority:
The field trials program is part of and in direct support of the Telidon Program.

Time Frame:
Field trials of Telidon technology started on a limited scale in 1979. Through a successful promotion of the technology at national and international fora, the number of field trial systems has been steadily increasing. By late 1982, more than 30 Telidon field trial systems were operating across the country, with seven systems operating or planned overseas. Field trials are expected to continue until 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
Organizations wishing to conduct a Telidon field trial with support or assistance from the Department of Communications should contact the Telidon Program Field Trials Office. The department has provided terminals, equipment and other assistance to carry out trials. Trial sponsors include common carriers, broadcasters and cable TV operators.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Dr. Keith Y. Chang
Director
Field Trials
Informatics Applications Management
Department of Communications
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 995-5081

PUBLIC INITIATIVES ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
This program was designed to create data bases to meet the needs of five selected target groups: the disabled, women, consumers, Indians and Inuit. The program is also intended to show the capabilities and new uses available for Telidon. Geographical location and language are factors considered in the awarding of projects.

Authority:
The program is part of current activities related to the Telidon program. DOC will identify and meet with potential participants, will examine their proposals and negotiate all aspects of the projects with them. A report and evaluation will be made at the completion of each project.

Time Frame:
The pilot projects will be spread out over several months as indicated in table 1.

TABLE 1

Object (target group)	*Term*
Disabled	November 1981 to October 1982
Women	January 1982 to December 1982
Consumers	February 1982 to January 1983
Indians	April 1982 to March 1983
Inuit	April 1982 to March 1983

Financing and Operation:
Initiating groups submitting projects of national interest which can also be implemented on a local level must be able to continue the projects once DOC funding is discontinued. DOC funding will be provided through contracts and quarterly deadlines will be set. The initiating groups will be responsible for providing personnel to manage the project and to provide liaison.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mrs. Betty Weinstein
Telidon Program Office
17th Floor
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OC8

Tel.: (613) 996-4351

CBC BROADCAST TELIDON SERVICES (TELETEXT) PROJECT

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
To enable the Department of Communications and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to introduce broadcast Telidon services to certain groups of television viewers in Canada. This project will make use of an excellent opportunity to stimulate the sales of Telidon teletext systems by Canadian industry on the international market and to provide an essential base for the future expansion of these services on a national scale to all television viewers.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet (MC-292-81-RDC, dated July 22, 1981), the Minister of Communications signed a Memorandum of Understanding on November 26, 1981 with the President of the CBC governing the implementation of the teletext service and the payment of funds to the CBC.

Time Frame:
Over a three-year period, the project will cover the design of two national networks (one in English initiated in Toronto, one in French initiated in Montreal), the development, manufacture and purchase of components and their installation, operation and evaluation.

Financing and Operation:
DOC will commit $1 million, $2.8 million and $1.2 million under the Economic Development envelope during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. Some 520 Telidon terminals will be installed in 1983 to obtain the reaction of approximately 1,100 households to this service and to provide the public with access to the systems at all regional CBC offices. Up to 300 pages of constantly updated information will be transmitted. DOC and the CBC will share responsibility for this project.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Dr. Jean-François Perrier
Telidon Program Office
Journal Tower North
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 995-5081

SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Space Sector

Purpose:
To provide facilities for Canadian experimenters, including provincial governments, to carry out transatlantic communications experiments of a technical or social nature, using the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

Authority:
The Canadian co-ordinator has been appointed by DOC following an exchange of letters with the French and German executive secretaries of the Symphonie program office.

Time Frame:
From 1975 to 1982

Financing and Operation:
Supply, transportation and operation of suitable earth stations has been undertaken by DOC with Teleglobe Canada.

Payments:
No direct payments involved.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Director, Space Applications
Communications Research Centre
Department of Communications
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Highway 17B, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 596-9215

ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (PHASE II)

Administered By:
Space Sector

Purpose:
To examine the viability of new telecommunications services and to further explore the potential of 14/12 GHz satellite technology and to make users aware of that potential for delivery of new services to meet identified requirements.

Authority:
As directed by several Orders in Council, the department is providing use of the satellite service and earth stations for experimental purposes. Based on the recommendations of an experiment selection committee which gave approval in principle for some 30 pilot projects, arrangements are being made between DOC and the sponsors of these projects, as well as some individual experimenters, for their participation in the program.

Time Frame:
Pilot projects began in April 1979. The Department of Communications leased the satellite service for an initial two-year period which was later extended for a further 19 months until September 1982. A further lease extension was negotiated to accommodate only narrowband activities.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of earth terminals. The department is co-operating with sponsors of projects in the planning, conduct and conclusion of these to their mutual benefit. The program already consists of about 30 separate projects sponsored by a variety of external agencies, provincial government departments and agencies, telecommunications carriers and native communications associations.

Payments:
No charges are normally made for feasibility trials or projects designed for new service development. However, cost-sharing is required where the sponsor stands to make commercial gain, or where a quasi-operational service is provided.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Director, Space Applications
Communications Research Centre
Department of Communications
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Highway 17B, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 596-9215

ANIK-B PROGRAM DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT

Administered By:
Space Sector

Purpose:
The overall purpose of the project was to test direct-to-home and small community satellite broadcasting services. Specific objectives were:

a) To demonstrate, evaluate and gain field experience with a direct-to-home and small community program delivery service using the 14/12 GHz transponders of the Anik-B satellite.

b) To provide a prototype testing ground and a small initial market to help stimulate the industrial sector to develop a line of internationally competitive products for this service.

c) To provide information to the government which will contribute to policy development and plans respecting the future operational use of broadcasting satellites.

d) To provide information to the various agencies, institutions and corporations interested in satellite broadcasting to help them to formulate plans for their future activities in this field.

Authority:
As directed by several Orders in Council, the department provided use of the satellite and earth stations for experimental purposes.

The project was made up of two components, one in Ontario and one in British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Although it was part of the Anik-B Communications Program, the project is being reported separately because of its relative importance and probable impact.

Time Frame:
The two components of the Program Delivery Pilot Project began operations in September 1979, and continued as an experiment until September 1982. Interim commercial service is now being provided by Telesat to TVOntario (the Ontario component) until the Anik-C system becomes available.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Communications leased the satellite service from Telesat Canada and provided a system of earth stations. The costs of transportation of the earth stations from agreed staging areas and of installation were shared by participants and users according to the resources available at any particular site.

Payments:
The broadcasters who participated in this project contributed to the cost of the satellite service.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Director, Space Applications
Communications Research Centre
Department of Communications
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Highway 17B, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 596-9215

MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By:
Space Sector

Purpose:
To define, develop and demonstrate a satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data mobile communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications in Canada.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet in December 1981, (463-81RD), the Department of Communications (DOC) will carry out Phase B (Project Definition) of the MSAT program through a series of contracts with Canadian industry supplemented with DOC in-house work.

Time Frame:
Phase B is scheduled for completion in March 1984. Cabinet will then decide whether or not to proceed with the design and manufacturing phases and a 1987 launch. The system would be used by the federal and provincial governments, industry and others for communications experiments and interim commercial service.

Financing and Operation:
Treasury Board has approved the expenditure of $17 million by DOC for Phase B studies over the fiscal years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General, Space Programs
Department of Communications
365 Laurier Avenue West
Journal Tower South
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 596-9332

DIRECT BROADCASTING SATELLITE (DBS) STUDIES

Administered By:
Space Sector

Purpose:

- To develop a strategic plan for the possible introduction of a DBS system for Canada.
- To develop technical, economic and institutional requirements and policy information about a DBS system for Canada so that an informed decision can be taken regarding its implementation, and
- To document Canada's need for adequate spectrum for direct broadcasting for the 1983 Regional Administrative Radio Conference (RARC) which will allocate spectrum for broadcasting satellite service to Region 2 countries (the Americas).

Authority:
As approved by the Economic Development Committee of Cabinet (RD 59-81RD(C, dated April 2, 1981, as part of its decision on "The Canadian Space Program; Five Year Plan (81/82 — 85/86", the Space Sector has undertaken a comprehensive multi-disciplinary studies program on the introduction of an operational DBS service in Canada.

Time Frame:
The studies program began in April, 1981, and is scheduled to be completed in early 1983. It has been conducted in close consultation with all interested parties of the communications industry as well as with provincial communications and educational authorities. The Department will publish and disseminate a comprehensive report summarizing the results of the study program.

Financing and Operation:
The total program cost is $1,544,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Orest S. Roscoe
Director, Satellite Communications Planning
9th Floor, Journal Tower South
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 996-9957

A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The Special Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to Canadian artistic and cultural organizations from funds accrued from the federal portion of the Loto Canada revenues under the federal-provincial agreement on the dissolution of Loto Canada.

Payments:
For the 1981-82 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2

The 1981-82 Special Program of Cultural Initiatives

Province	*($)*
Newfoundland	16,427
Prince Edward Island	64,614
Nova Scotia	585,038
New Brunswick	719,639
Quebec	2,754,359
Ontario	5,017,587
Manitoba	346,318
Saskatchewan	377,206
Alberta	514,341
British Columbia	3,224,125
Yukon	58,500
Northwest Territories	8,990
Total	13,687,144

FILM FESTIVALS GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The purpose of the Film Festivals Grants Program is to:

1. offer national or international services for the development (cultural or market oriented) of the Professional Canadian Film Industry members;
2. to sensitize the Canadian film-going public to Canadian cinema and to quality international film productions;
3. to enrich the national cultural life and thereby to develop a market both at home and abroad for Canadian films.

Payments:
For the 1981-82 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 3.

TABLE 3

Film Festivals Grants Program

Province	*($*
Nova Scotia	2.50
Quebec	86,50
Ontario	190,50
Saskatchewan	15,00
Alberta	50,00
British Columbia	5,00

BOOK PUBLISHING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The Book Publishing Development Program was established in 1979-80 as a three-year program to deliver federal-provincial support to the Canadian book publishing industry. This program has been extended by Cabinet for an additional three years until 1984-85.

Payments:
The provincial breakdown of expenditures for this program for 1981-82 is as follows:

I Sales and Marketing Incentive/Textbook and Related Materials Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Recipient (Units*
Newfoundland	41,961	
Nova Scotia	7,929	
New Brunswick	13,786	
Quebec	2,956,467	3
Ontario	1,997,138	2
Saskatchewan	80,885	
Alberta	170,863	
British Columbia	372,977	
Total	5,642,006	7

II Feasibility Project and Implementation Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Quebec	109,192	2
Ontario	355,963	10 (8 projects)
British Columbia	91,715	1
Total	556,870	13

III Company Analysis and Implementation Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Quebec	236,598	9
Ontario	88,715	4
Saskatchewan	7,588	1
Alberta	54,744	1
British Columbia	56,900	2
Total	444,545	17

Travel and per diem assistance was provided for the following fairs: Bologna, American Booksellers' Association and Frankfurt. For the 3 fairs combined, the provincial breakdown was as follows:

IV Foreign Rights Marketing Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*
Newfoundland	4,456
Quebec	59,323
Ontario	79,525
Manitoba	2,164
Saskatchewan	1,325
British Columbia	8,085
Total	154,878

V Professional Development Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*	*Number of Associations*
Quebec	58,200	1
Ontario	99,910	2
Total	158,110	3

VI Research and Documentation Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*	*Number of Associations*
Quebec	67,716	2
Ontario	66,062	2 (4 projects)
Total	133,778	4

VII Export Marketing Assistance

Province	*Contributions (\$)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Newfoundland	1,200	1
Quebec	66,731	12
Ontario	105,849	20
Manitoba	1,500	1
Alberta	6,750	2
British Columbia	16,885	5
Total	198,915	41

CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE PROGRAM FOR CANADIAN FILMS AND VIDEO PRODUCTIONS

Administered By:

Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:

The program is designed to encourage Canadian taxpayers to invest in the Canadian film and video tape industries.

A taxpayer who invests in an eligible Canadian film or tape may deduct 100 per cent of his investment from his taxable income in one year, usually the year in which the film or tape is made.

Effective January 1, 1983, the amount of capital cost allowance which may be deducted in the year of acquisition will be reduced from 100 per cent to 50 per cent with the remaining 50 per cent to be deducted in the second year.

Department of Employment and Immigration

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Joint Federal-Provincial Committees or similar mechanisms which are now established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

Until August 31, 1982 the training programs were conducted under the authority of the Adult Occupational Training Act. As of September 1, 1982 the date on which the Federal-Provincial Training Agreements came into effect, the programs come under the authority of the National Training Act. For ease of reference, only the National Training Act is quoted in this inventory.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements. The provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing training, including administrative services and other facilities for the National Training Program. Other programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem include the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program.

Immigration

Federal-Provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the following year. These consultations have been formalized in Agreements with six provinces but are carried out at a senior official level with all ten provinces as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular to aid in their settlement. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec does reimburse the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

	Page
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM (GENERAL)	22
CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)	23
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM	24
SKILLS GROWTH FUNDS (SGF)	25
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS/FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS	26
LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)	27
CANADA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CCDP)	28
CANADA COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECTS (CCSP)	29
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (LEDA)	30
NEW TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	31
SUMMER CANADA: STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	32
U.I. JOB CREATION	33
OUTREACH PROGRAM	34
PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES	36
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)	37
SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT	38
ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS	40

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM (GENERAL)
(An element of the National Industrial Training Program)

Administered By:
Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To meet the skill needs of employers and to improve the employability and earning capacity of workers through the expansion and improvement of employer-provided training.

Authority:
National Training Act, Section 8
National Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
This program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of pedagogical services. Provinces are reimbursed for these services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include all or part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Commission may now also reimburse wages at 50% for unemployed workers to be trained in middle and higher level skills and for existing employees. The training of existing employees is limited to those whose jobs are threatened, except for training in designated national occupations, the training of women in non-traditional occupations and the training of Special Needs Clients. When employers are training clients with special needs they receive a wage reimbursement rate of 85%; for training women in non-traditional occupations, the rate paid is 75%.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to CEIC authorization of the training contract.

Payments:
Payments to the provinces under the National Industrial Training Program are included in the payments under the National Training Act.

For Further Information:
General:

E.M. Hutchinson
Director, Industrial Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2332

In the Regions:

D. Sellars
Manager, Manpower Training
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Place
P.O. Box 12051
St.John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 772-4654

P.O. Soulis
Manager, Manpower Training
Nova Scotia Region
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-7896

D.D. Steeves
Manager, Employment Training
Prince Edward Island Region
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 892-0211

B. James
Manager, Manpower Training
New Brunswick Region
P.O. Box 2600
565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3703

B. Dufresne
Training Manager
Quebec Region
550 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1B9

Tel.: (514) 283-4607

R. Taher
Director, Manpower Training
Ontario Region
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4713

J. Billinghurst
Manager, Manpower Training
Manitoba Region
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-3709

B. Torkelson
Director, Training Program
Saskatchewan Region
Room 710, Financial Building
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 369-6237

J. Harvey
Manager, Employment Training Program
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
5th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2403

M. Henderson
Senior Manager, Employment Training
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
P.O. Box 11145
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6607

J. Dalton
Training Manager
Northwest Territories
2nd Floor, Scotia Center
P.O. Box 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P5

Tel.: (403) 920-8445, 46, 47

CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)
(An element of the National Industrial Training Program)

Administered By:
Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To provide incentives to employers to initiate and/or expand training activities in selected highly skilled trades/occupations which experience major chronic shortages in supply, in which Canadian training capacity is substantially underdeveloped, and for which demand is mostly filled from foreign sources.

Authority:
National Training Act, Section 8
National Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This is an initiative under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 104 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
CTST is funded and administered by the federal government.

CTST is funded and operated under the same provisions as the National Industrial Training Program. The provinces are responsible and reimbursed for the provisions of pedagogical services.

Direct training costs and trainee wage cost reimbursements are subject to negotiations between Commission officials and training employers and/or employer associations.

All training plans submitted by employers are subject to approval by the provinces before CEIC can authorize training contracts.

For Further Information:

E.M. Hutchinson
Director, Industrial Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2332

Further information may be obtained from the regional offices listed at the end of the National Industrial Training Program description.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM
(A component of the National Training Program)

Administered By:
Institutional Training Directorate, Training Branch, Development

Purpose:
This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's earning capacity and opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

Occupational Skill Training
Apprentice Training
Language Training
Basic Training for Skill Development
Work Adjustment Training
Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances may be paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses and not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Supplementary allowances may also be paid to trainees who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or training allowances.

Authority:
National Training Act
National Training Regulations
Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by the Training Branch at National Headquarters. The program is administered by the regions in cooperation with the provincial governments. The provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected and referred by local Canada Employment Centres and attend courses given in provincial training institutions and private institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the federal government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

Payments:
See table 1

TABLE 1

Payments to Provinces Under the National Training Act (NTA)
($ millions)

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures*	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Allocations*
Newfoundland	13.4	14.5	15.1	16.3	18.5
Prince Edward Island	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4
Nova Scotia	13.4	13.7	15.1	16.7	17.6
New Brunswick	11.5	12.6	13.5	14.9	15.8
Quebec	102.5	110.1	122.2	132.4	141.6
Ontario	96.3	106.1	117.8	122.0	135.3
Manitoba	12.5	12.9	15.5	16.5	21.3
Saskatchewan	12.0	11.7	13.9	14.4	18.1
Alberta	29.7	29.9	34.0	35.5	44.2
British Columbia	34.1	33.6	40.7	43.4	51.6
Northwest Territories	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.6
Yukon	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0
Total	331.7	351.4	395.0	419.8	473.0

Payments of Training Allowances or U.I. Benefits are, of course, additional to the above figures. These amounted to $219.7 million for 1978-79, $221.5 million for 1979-80, $261.3 million for 1980-81 and $272.2 million for 1981-82; the estimated expenditures for 1982-83 are $318.3 million. Expenditures include provincial administration costs.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. G. Hubley
Director
Institutional Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2141

SKILLS GROWTH FUNDS (SGF)

(A component of the National Training Program)

Administered By:

Program Development and Implementation Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:

To contribute to certain costs of required expansion in facilities for the training of technologists, technicians and tradesmen in occupations of national importance or of members of certain target groups in skills leading to suitable employment opportunities.

Authority:

National Training Act, Section 9.
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:

This is a multi-year program under which projects can be supported up to four years.

Financing and Operation:

This program is funded and administered under the grants and contributions arrangement by the federal government.

Funding assistance for capital costs, initial operating costs and course development costs relative to the establishment, expansion or modernization of training facilities, can be made available to provinces and non-profit organizations set up to give training.

Capital costs will be reimbursed up to $40,000 per established training place. Initial operating costs will be paid for the first class of students only at a rate of 75% of projected costs. Course development costs will be contributed to on the basis of 50% of the amount by which the total projected cost exceeds $50,000.

Payments:

Payments to project sponsors are made in accordance with contractual agreements signed by the parties involved.

For Further Information:

H.J. Meyer
Director, Skills Growth Fund
Program Development and Implementation
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage
Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS/ FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Program)

Administered By:
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers. All provinces, except Alberta and Newfoundland, participate in this program.

Authority:
With the approval of the Governor General in Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods up to five years.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Conference. The last series of agreements expired on March 31, 1981. New agreements to 1986 have been negotiated with most of the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration. Costs incurred by the provinces for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared equally between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of an expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together will share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Committees established under the Agreements.
5. Mobility assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

Payments:
See table 2

TABLE 2

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Agreements

Participating Provinces	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*Preliminary 1982-83 ($000)*
Prince Edward Island	—	4.3	4.4	—	7.5
Nova Scotia	18.8	14.4	20.0	—	40.0
New Brunswick	0.9	1.0	0.1	—	2.5
Quebec	330.3	506.9	417.5	—	625.0
Ontario	296.8	—	—	1	372.0
Manitoba	27.1	42.0	45.8	1	115.1
Saskatchewan	4.1	15.0	10.4	—	25.0
British Columbia	4.5	40.0	14.5	5	11.0
Reserve	—	—	—	—	172.0
Total	682.5	623.6	502.7	7*	1,371.0

* Agreements covering the period 1981-82 were not signed until 1982-83, therefore expenditures which normally would have occurred in 1981-82 were delayed until 1982-83.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. A.L. Cobb
Senior Director
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)

Administered By:

Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:

Authorized by Order in Council in June, 1971.

Purpose:

LEAP is designed to increase the self-sufficiency of workers who are unable to compete for regular employment and are chronically unemployed due to personal disadvantage or to structural deficiencies in the labour market. Funds are provided to sponsors to administer "retention" projects which create long term jobs by establishing continuing businesses, or "preparation" projects which provide the chronically unemployed with the work and social skills needed to find and hold jobs in the regular labour market.

Sponsorship:

Sponsors may only be non-profit organizations or community groups; they can be profit seeking companies providing that they are owned by the workers or the community, volunteer agencies, co-operatives or community development groups. Individuals may sponsor a project during its first year of operational funding; after that sponsorship must be changed to one of the foregoing organizations.

Financing and Operation:

Funding may be provided for up to 48 months, including a developmental phase (up to 12 months). This may be for such activities as community organization, research and development or commercial feasibility studies in preparation for an actual project (maximum $100,000).

All projects in the operational stage operate as businesses and follow standard business procedures; however only retention projects are expected to become self-sufficient. This exposure to real work situations and pay at the "going rate" assists disadvantaged workers to gain skills and experience and makes it easier for them to become productive members of the labour force. LEAP projects are located in all regions of Canada. Activities in the projects vary widely, from community stores to sawmill operations to manufacturing and repair services. Whatever the activities, all projects are designed to meet the specific employment needs of a particular group of disadvantaged workers and to assist them in becoming self-sufficient. Operational phases may be funded up to a maximum of $350,000 each year for three years. In exceptional cases, projects may be funded for an additional period, subject to approval of the National Assessment Board.

LEAP is administered on a regional basis and project proposals are generally developed by a potential sponsor in consultation with a local LEAP Project Officer. Target groups are determined by the Regions and include natives, for whom a portion of LEAP funds is specifically set aside, women, youth, ex-inmates, alcohol and drug abusers, and residents in isolated communities.

During 1981-82 LEAP provided 6,615 work years of continuing employment in 650 projects and will involve 9,278 participants.

Payments:
Table 3 shows the growth of the program since 1979-80. In 1981-82 the native allocation and the regular allocation is $32.6 million each to make a total national allocation of $65.2 million. In 1981-82 $3,597 million has been set aside for special situations.

TABLE 3

Approximate LEAP Allocations by Province

Province	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,739	2,033	2,064	1,721
Prince Edward Island	1,375	1,152	1,273	665
Nova Scotia	1,772	1,887	2,008	2,306
New Brunswick	2,039	1,970	1,840	1,853
Quebec	9,949	10,932	10,796	10,275
Ontario	9,924	13,169	9,700	11,886
Manitoba	5,684	7,845	6,934	8,312
Saskatchewan	5,700	9,172	6,102	5,277
Alberta	3,131	2,880	3,743	5,061
British Columbia and Yukon	6,554	8,605	8,106	8,042
Northwest Territories	1,182	2,155	2,000	2,260
Reserve	—	—	1,619	3,362
Total	49,049	61,800	56,185	61,000

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:

Mr. T. Dent
Director, Local Employment Programs
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2396

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

CANADA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CCDP)

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
Certain communities in Canada experience high unemployment at various times of the year while other communities have consistently experienced high unemployment levels. Canada Community Development Projects, introduced in 1980, is one of the options that the federal government has developed to create jobs which enable unemployed persons to use their skills in work that has continuing and genuine value to the individual and the community.

In 1982, the Canada Community Development Projects Program has been restructured to focus on short-term job creation responding to employment deterioration as well as to the activities contributing to the long-term goals and planning of communities experiencing continuing chronic unemployment. To this effect, the program has been divided into two key elements:

1. The General Stream constitutes a temporary response to employment deterioration designed to support local organizations in the development and management of activities that will create short-term employment opportunities at the time of highest unemployment. This includes a Special Response Feature (SRF), designed to respond to employment dislocation in areas or sectors of high or increasing unemployment resulting from economic downturns, unexpected plant/industrial shutdowns and other emergent situations resulting in labour market dislocation.
2. The Developmental Stream is a permanent feature designed to support local organizations to facilitate planned growth in traditionally high unemployment, slow growth areas of Canada and in Native communities.

The Canada Community Development Projects features an emphasis on youth with the approval in 1982-83 of a special youth allocation. In addition, the Special Employment Measures initiated in 1980 have been retained.

The proposals should require skills which are readily available among or can easily be acquired by unemployed persons. Where possible, the activities should contribute to maintaining or increasing the number of ongoing employment opportunities in the area.

The activities undertaken may provide employment in specific, identified types of activity generally supportive of broader national and regional priorities. During the assessment and approval stages of the program, proposals which are consistent with national and regional priorities receive special consideration. The use of job creation funds in this way enables the derivation of "double values" — the attainment of basic social and economic goals and the provision of badly needed jobs for the unemployed.

Authority:

Funding levels and authority for the General Stream of the Canada Community Development Projects are approved annually and are displayed in the main estimates. Funding for the Developmental Stream is permanent at $70 million per fiscal year.

Time Frame:

Canada Community Development Projects is a component of the Canada Employment Program. Projects may ordinarily operate for up to 12 months. Applications are accepted for each round of Canada Community Development Projects up until a publicly announced deadline date and are available at local CEC's. The deadline date for the 1982-83 program was September 30, 1982.

Financing and Operation:

Canada Community Development Projects supplied federal contributions to support community projects.

Any existing organization, partnership or corporation may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by Employment Development Branch staff, the Member of Parliament and pertinent federal and provincial departments and agencies.

The maximum federal contribution to a project is $250,000 for General Stream Projects and $400,000 for Developmental Stream Projects.

Wages paid to project managers and employees must neither be below the provincial minimum wage rate nor exceed the prevailing wage rate for each occupation as determined by the CEC.

The federal contribution towards wages for the projects as a whole, excluding the wage of the project manager may not exceed an average of 20% above the provincial minimum wage rate. The federal contribution towards wages paid to a project manager may not exceed the provincial minimum wage rate by more than 50%. The maximum federal contribution to other costs is $50 per work-week, and applicants may apply for an additional contribution towards extraordinary material costs up to a maximum of $100 per work-week if their proposal is construction-related.

Table 4 shows the allocation of funds by province since the implementation of CCDP in 1980.

TABLE 4

Province	*1980-81 Allocation Revised ($000)*	*1981-82 Allocation Revised ($000)*	*1982-83 Allocation ($000)*
Newfoundland	17,626	22,264	19,318
Prince Edward Island	3,045	3,539	6,287
Nova Scotia	8,493	11,096	14,587
New Brunswick	12,788	13,729	17,416
Quebec	38,781	48,907	72,509
Ontario	12,103	16,241	29,235
Manitoba	3,346	6,434	8,527
Saskatchewan	3,153	4,428	7,729
Alberta	3,178	4,193	7,800
British Columbia	4,582	6,945	15,452
Northwest Territories	712	779	1,150
Yukon	251	386	490
Contingency Reserve	2,000	1,559	45,000*
Total	110,058	140,500	245,500

* SRF funds and Reserve to be allocated at a later date.
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:

Mr. Dennis MacDonald
Director
Canada Community Development Projects
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3044

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

CANADA COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECTS (CCSP)

Administered By:

Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development

Purpose:

The CCSP objective is to create jobs for unemployed persons through long-term projects developed by existing non-profit organizations in the field of community services, particularly in activities dealing with serious problems faced by women, youth, native people and the physically disabled.

Authority:
Treasury Board approved revised CCSP expenditures for $11 million in 1980-81, $12.8 million in 1981-82, and $12.7 million in 1982-83. Cabinet approved a permanent reference level of $15 million for 1983-84 and onwards, effective April 1, 1983.

Time Frame:
CCSP started in the fall of 1980. Projects may operate for a minimum of 8 consecutive weeks and a maximum of 3 years. Projects are reviewed at the end of each operational year before signing new contracts with the sponsors.

Financing and Operation:
CCSP assists non-profit organizations to meet a variety of social needs during times of significant and continuing expenditure restraints.

Any existing non-profit organization is eligible to submit proposals if it has been operating for a sufficient period of time to demonstrate it has not been created solely for the purpose of applying for CCSP funds.

Projects are approved by the Minister after being recommended by CEIC regional offices.

Maximum CCSP contribution is $120,000 per operational year.

For project employees, the maximum federal contribution to wages is the minimum wage plus 20%. Project managers receive the minimum wage plus 50%. Maximum federal contribution to direct overhead expenses is $40 per work-week and there is a CCSP contribution of up to $40 per work-week for special costs.

Payments:
See table 5

TABLE 5

Program Allocation

Province/Territory	*Fiscal Year 1980-81 ($000)*	*Fiscal Year 1981-82 ($000)*	*Fiscal Year 1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	213	507	566
Prince Edward Island	123	252	410
Nova Scotia	240	582	604
New Brunswick	221	480	567
Quebec	1,106	2,633	3,103
Ontario	1,340	3,051	2,180
Manitoba	330	763	818
Saskatchewan	311	656	877
Alberta	385	849	621
British Columbia	564	1,233	937
Northwest Territories	151	269	237
Yukon	116	249	163
Total	5,100	11,524	11,083

For Further Information:

Mr. Jules Oliver
Director
Canada Community Services Projects
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2522

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (LEDA)

Administered By:
The Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Employment and Immigration Commission in conjunction with Department of Regional Economic Expansion

Purpose:
LEDA is a pilot program designed to stimulate private sector permanent employment in designated slow growth areas through local economic development corporations. The LEDA corporations are controlled by a board of directors of local people with a wide range of business expertise and intimate knowledge of the local economy and business people of the area. Corporations, therefore, are in a good position to identify business ideas, individual entrepreneurs and companies which are capable of establishing new businesses and creating new jobs. LEDA corporations provide counselling and financial assistance to such businesses as the board of directors decides.

Authority and Program Budget:
The authority for LEDA was received from Treasury Board in September 1980. The budget for 1980/81, 81/82, 82/83 is $3 million per year. At present this has limited the number of LEDA corporations to 13, distributed as follows:

Newfoundland:	Exploits Valley
Prince Edward Island:	West Prince
Nova Scotia:	Richmond Count
New Brunswick:	Kent County
Quebec:	Îles-de-la-Madeleine Matapédia Haute-Gatineau

Ontario:	Kirkland Lake Fort Frances
Manitoba:	Indian Business Development Group (Winnipeg) Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (Brandon)
Saskatchewan:	North Battleford
British Columbia:	Nicola Valley

Types of Assistance:
An entrepreneur may be in need of counselling assistance such as help in preparing a comprehensive business plan, pro forma financial statements, loan applications, or getting information on sources of government grants, loans and subsidies or information on regulations and technical requirements of the business proposed. The LEDA corporation provides this sort of support and guidance to get the business going and to help with problems once established. The Corporation can also provide financial assistance up to $25,000 per business per year in the form of: (a) loans at prevailing rates, (b) share purchases in business, (c) loan guarantees.

LEDA is not designed to provide all the financial needs of businesses which it assists, indeed the terms of the program do not allow the corporations to invest in an enterprise unless there is reasonable financial participation by both the owner and at least one other lender. Although LEDA's investment may be relatively small (because of the $25,000 per business per year limit), the corporation's financial and counselling commitment has the valuable effect of inspiring confidence in new enterprises and thereby encouraging other lenders to provide the remainder of the necessary financing. By means of this leverage, federal government funding has the potential to far exceed the dollar value of its funding.

Funding to Corporations:
A community designated by LEDA receives up to $50,000 for a one year planning stage contract during which time it defines its geographic boundaries, establishes an action plan for economic development of the area, incorporates it's LEDA corporation and articulates policies for the provision of assistance to business. All of this constitutes the community's application for operational stage funding. Operational stage funds are provided for up to 3 years; with up to $100,000 per year for administration of the LEDA corporation and provision of counselling assistance and up to $150,000 per year for the economic development fund from which financial assistance is provided.

For Further Information:

Mr. T. Dent
Director, Local Employment Programs
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2396

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

NEW TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
The New Technology Employment Program is designed to create jobs for highly educated graduates in scientific and technical fields who are unable to find employment in their disciplines. The program has assisted small-scale organizations through wage subsidies for new jobs in research and development and its application in a number of priority areas. The program supports activities in the development and application of technological innovations in manufacturing, product and process development and in the development and application of small-scale energy conservation programs and alternate energy technologies.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute 773073, August 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which new activities may be funded each fiscal year. The program application period is at the discretion of the Minister. The effective date of the program — September 22, 1980.

Financing and Operation:
A federal contribution of up to 75% of wages for each eligible employee may be paid to a maximum contribution of $290 a week for a maximum of 12 months. The maximum for each employer is $150,000.

Proposals will be assessed by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission for adherence to program criteria and for employment impacts and by either the National Research Council or the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for technical merit.

Each approved proposal will be subject to a formal contribution agreement between the Commission and the employer.

Funds are limited and tend to be exhausted early in this high demand program.

Payments:
The total dollar value of NTEP contracted activities was approximately $11.2 million as of September 1, 1982. Table 6 shows the allocation of funds to activities by province for 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years.

TABLE 6

NTEP Allocations by Province

Province	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	236	81
Prince Edward Island	82	50
Nova Scotia	365	137
New Brunswick	120	81
Quebec	2,150	1,260
Ontario	1,967	449
Manitoba	401	210
Saskatchewan	115	30
Alberta	421	420
British Columbia/Yukon	976	282
Northwest Territories	39	—
Reserve	—	572
Total	6,872	3,572

For Further Information:

Mr. R.A. Bartlett
Director
Program Development and Planning Services
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3242

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

SUMMER CANADA: STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development

Purpose:
The SUMMER CANADA Student Employment Program is designed to create employment for students during the summer months by utilizing the expertise of local organizations and Federal Departments/Agencies in the development of employment generating projects in areas of community need and to create temporary employment for students in Federal Departments/Agencies in areas of specialist training and/or experience requirements. Jobs should also be designed to facilitate students' future access to the labour market by enabling them to test possible career interests and to obtain practical experience in a variety of occupational fields.

Authority:
The authority for SUMMER CANADA 1982 expenditures is the Appropriations Act approving the main estimates for 1981-82.

Time Frame:
Projects may operate for a maximum of eighteen weeks between May and September.

Financing and Operation:
SUMMER CANADA is financed entirely by the federal government although many projects receive financial assistance or support services from other sources as well.

SUMMER CANADA consists of two project sponsorship streams (Community Projects Stream, Federal Projects Stream), a Public Service Employment Component and an experimental Special Initiatives Feature.

Under the Community Projects Stream, proposals originate from community organizations and, if the provincial government raises no barrier, municipalities. The Special Initiatives Feature was introduced in 1982 under the Community Projects Stream to provide funding to non-profit organization for summer intership on an experimental basis. Under the Federal Projects Stream, proposals originate from Federal Departments/Agencies who must identify an individual or an organization to act as the employer. Once approved, projects submitted under the Federal Projects Stream are administered by the sponsoring Department/Agency.

Program funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. The Program contribution to administrative costs (including employee benefits) may not exceed thirty-five dollars per work-week worked. Projects may not receive a Program contribution of more than $50,000 and normally provide employment for a minimum of three students. Projects may not operate for less than six weeks.

A formal agreement is entered into by the Commission or the sponsoring Department/Agency and the project employer which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement.

Under the Public Service Employment Component, SUMMER CANADA provides funding to Federal Departments/Agencies to hire students directly under the Career-oriented Student Employment Program (COSEP).

Payments:
See table 7

TABLE 7

SUMMER CANADA: Student Employment Program
Breakdown of Funds for 1982
($000)

	Community Projects Stream					
Province/Territory	*Regular*	*Special Initiatives Feature*	*Total*	*Federal Projects Stream*	*Public Service Employment Component*	*Total*
Newfoundland	3,190	107	3,297	674	476	4,447
Prince Edward Island	587	58	645	100	61	806
Nova Scotia	2,791	115	2,906	729	461	4,096
New Brunswick	2,676	110	2,786	544	510	3,840
Quebec	17,018	445	17,463	5,226	1,546	24,235
Ontario	18,455	494	18,949	4,290	1,356	24,595
Manitoba	3,269	124	3,393	769	543	4,705
Saskatchewan	2,738	114	2,852	778	368	3,998
Alberta	2,075	106	2,181	408	290	2,879
British Columbia	6,464	245	6,709	1,572	1,023	9,304
Northwest Territories	498	63	561	142	107	810
Yukon	315	17	332	85	64	481
National Capital Region	—	—	—	—	2,314	2,314
Reserve*	158	2	160	—	—	160
CANADA	60,234	2,000	62,234	15,317	9,119	86,670

* Unallocated for purposes of anticipated early payments for Workers/Workmen's Compensation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

G. Laporte
Director
SUMMER CANADA: Student Employment Program
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2495

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

U.I. JOB CREATION

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Purpose and Participation:
Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act provides for the use of the Unemployment Insurance program to help laid-off workers in receipt of U.I. benefits and with poor prospects of alternative employment in the short-term, to continue to use their skills during the period they are unemployed. Projects approved under this program must create employment opportunities which would not otherwise be available in the community.

In those cases where the lack of employment opportunity would be likely to induce substantial movement of persons out of the community or area, and where more permanent employment opportunities are expected to become available within a reasonable time, projects help retain a work force intact in the community or area. They also assist local economies dependent upon the income flows of laid-off workers and create assets of value in the community.

Proposals will be considered in situations where factors such as a natural disaster or an unusual or unexpected occurrence seriously affects employment in a community, region or industry, or where there is a more than normal increase in unemployment.

Participants must be U.I. claimants who are in the area at the time, and projects must offer them an opportunity to maintain or improve their work skills in activities which benefit the community. There will be flexibility in the size of projects to be approved, although they should generally have a lower limit of 3 participants averaged over the approved period of operation.

Projects provided as a result of lay-offs due to a natural disaster must provide that the workers be permitted to participate in the project and will be rehired by their employers once the work is completed. Where projects result in a temporary reduction or closing of a business, they should provide that affected workers will be permitted to participate in the project.

Established organizations, businesses, partnerships or corporations, federal, provincial, territorial and municipal government departments and agencies are eligible to propose or promote a project. A municipality is eligible subject to the provincial government raising no barrier. The above mentioned organizations are also eligible to undertake the administration of a project, with the exception of federal government departments and agencies. In cases where federal government departments and agencies are proposing or promoting a project, the project administration will be undertaken by a third party.

Authority:
Projects are approved under the authority of Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to the limit of an expenditure ceiling established by Governor in Council on an annual basis.

Time Frame:
Funding of projects will be permitted up to a maximum of one year, and it must be demonstrated that activities will be completed within the proposed time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The contribution to project participants who are the U.I. claimants will consist of U.I. benefits. The amount of U.I. benefit payable shall be the higher of the benefit to which the individual is entitled, or the amount determined by the CEC as the current weekly rate of pay for the occupation in the area, subject to a maximum of $240 weekly.

In cases where a provincial government provides a contribution towards the project costs, the Minister of Employment and Immigration, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may enter into an agreement with a province, specifying responsibilities of each government concerning overall contributions of each party to projects in the province, and administrative arrangements for the development, consideration and implementation of activities.

Contributions to project costs made by other federal departments will be provided in accordance with the authorities governing such contributions.

For Further Information:

Director, U.I. Job Creation
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3142

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

OUTREACH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Special Client Needs Branch, Employment and Insurance.

Purpose:
The objective of the Outreach Program is to improve, with the help of community-based agencies, the employability and access to employment of persons who experience severe difficulties competing in the labour market and who are not able to benefit effectively from the services offered by their CEC.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

i) isolated or remote communities;

ii) Native people;

iii) chronically unemployed, usually welfare recipients;

iv) mentally and physically handicapped;

v) inmates and ex-inmates;

vi) persons experiencing great difficulty in labour force entry or re-entry;

vii) youth and women who fall within the above groups.

Authority:
The Outreach Program was created in 1972 by Cabinet decision under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. Its current terms and conditions were approved by Treasury Board Minutes 750484 of June 30, 1977 and 757220 of May 12, 1978.

Time Frame:
Agreements between the Commission and various community-based agencies may be signed for any period up to twelve months. Subsequent agreements for further twelve-month periods may also be signed.

Financing and Operation:

Outreach is a program funded wholly by the federal government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of an agreement with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal agreement is entered into between the Commission and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of a one-year duration. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial performance.

Payments:

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1978-79 total payments to all projects were $9.8 million. The 1979-80 expenditures were $7.9 million. The 1980-81 total expenditures were $10.2 million and the expenditures for 1981-82 are $13.0 million. The 1982-83 budget is $16.7 million.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Outreach Services Division
Special Client Needs Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6500

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H.B. Lind
Chief
Outreach Services Division

In Each Region:

Newfoundland

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Newfoundland Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 737-5339

Nova Scotia

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Nova Scotia Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-2901

Prince Edward Island

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Prince Edward Island Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 892-0211

New Brunswick

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
New Brunswick Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Quebec

Director General, Programs
Quebec Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M8

Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Ontario

Director General, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Ontario Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Manitoba

Director, Employment and Insurance
Manitoba Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Grain Exchange Building
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-2261

Saskatchewan

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Saskatchewan Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Financial Building, Room 800
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 569-6581

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
9925—109th Street, 5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2390

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6561

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

Purpose:
The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped Refugee Scheme, The Tubercular Refugee Scheme, The Joint Assistance Program, and The Unaccompanied Minors Program. The objective of these programs is the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who, under normal circumstances, would not qualify for admission to Canada but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority:
All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and in Manitoba and Newfoundland under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreements signed with those two provinces. In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, there have been arrangements agreed to with the following provinces as well:

Alberta
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Time Frame:
There are continuing programs that were developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the special needs immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments:
Financial assistance is provided by the CEIC under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In Each Region:

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building
175 East — 177 Duckworth Street
P.O. Box 5817
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X3

1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Mrs. Florence E. MacKay
Memorial Building
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

1441 St. Urbain Street, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M9

4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Room 710, Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Financial Building, Room 800
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Manulife House, Room 610
10055 — 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Y2

Royal Centre
P.O. Box 11145
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and Department of External Affairs.

Purpose:
The new accord, which replaces the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement gives Quebec the power to select foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may still be terminated at any time by written notice of six months.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec".

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director
Immigration and Demographic Policy
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3403

Co-ordinator
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1593

Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Recruitment and Selection and Settlement Branches of the Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and the responsible regional Immigration Directors of CEIC, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The letters of understanding signed with Manitoba and Newfoundland aim to facilitate the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority:
Letters of understanding signed by federal Ministers with Manitoba Ministers, September, 1981 and Newfoundland Ministers, August, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreements are effective for five years from date of signature, but may be terminated by either party at any time by giving one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
Both provinces will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:

Director General
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3495

Director, Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Manitoba Region
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-3754

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 737-4071

Regional Offices:

Newfoundland

K.E. Singleton
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 8970, Postal Station "A"
Building No. 223, Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland

Tel.: (709) 737-4710

Nova Scotia

Don V. Hines
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 160
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2M4

Tel.: (902) 426-5950

Prince Edward Island

W.J. Power
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 8000
199 Grafton Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 892-0211

New Brunswick

G. Thibodeau
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3254

Quebec

R. Anderson
Director, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
105, rue McGill
8th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 2E7

Tel.: (514) 283-2850

Ontario

J. Andrew
Director, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4795

Manitoba

N. Heinrichs
A/Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Room 710, Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4A5

Tel.: (204) 949-2405

Saskatchewan

D. Robertson
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
2101 Scarth Street
4th Floor
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 359-5925

Alberta

A. Widows
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
6th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2346

British Columbia and Yukon

J. Watson
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 9300
1055 West Georgia
11th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 4G3

Tel.: (604) 666-6318

Northwest Territories

D. Dean
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor
Box 1300
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
XOE 1HO

Tel.: (403) 920-8411

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:

Recruitment and Selection Branch, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group.

Purpose:

To allow for the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canada society.

Authority:

Sections 7 and 109 of the Immigration Act as well as Agreements signed at the ministerial level with the following provinces:

New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1406

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The Earth Sciences Sector is responsible for providing the earth science information needed for effective use and demarcation of the country's landmass.

The Research and Technology Sector is responsible for the development and management of Research and Development programs in energy and mineral technology and in remote sensing.

The Mineral Policy Sector carries out broad economic and mineral commodity studies and gathers comprehensive domestic and world data on non-renewable resources, for the use of government and industry. Based on these studies, the Sector develops policies for the development, processing, and use of minerals and provides advice to industry and to governments.

The Energy Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and programs, and monitoring energy activities, to insure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources in Canada in terms of energy resource potential, supply, conservation use, economic and social impact, and international energy trends.

Energy policy analysis in support of national objectives involves supply/demand/price projections, energy project appraisals, financial and corporate analysis, and assessments of the costs and benefits of energy policy alternatives having regard to domestic and international circumstances and to provincial government objectives.

In addition to the specific federal-provincial activities described in the following, a number of cooperative activities particularly within the Earth Sciences Sector are underway as follows:

The Earth Physics Branch at times cooperate with provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Cooperative assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Six such projects are active at present relating to improved seismic coverage near the La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydroelectric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of a potential nuclear power plant site near Fitzroy Harbour (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage in Northern British Columbia and near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority). The Branch also cooperates with the Ontario Geological Survey and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy in the provision and reduction of gravity data.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Subcommittees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

- research in economic geology
- mineral exploration technology
- national geoscience standards.

Page
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS 43
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM 43
ALBERTA RANGELAND MONITORING PROJECT 43
ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND 44
MINERAL STATISTICS SURVEY PROGRAMS 44
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERALS PROGRAMS 45
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION 45
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966) 46
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977) 46
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION 46
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT 47
COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT 47
COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT 48
HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE 48
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(LCDC) 49
NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION 49
POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT 49
CANADA—ONTARIO SPENT FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM 50
NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM 50
DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES 51
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS 51
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION 52
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING 52
LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION 52
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM 53

Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:
The Constitution Act, 1871 and Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974.

Federal and provincial Orders in Council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta —Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan —Northwest Territories
British Columbia —Northwest Territories/ Yukon Territory
Manitoba —Saskatchewan
Alberta —British Columbia

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.V. Blackie
Surveyor General
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 8.0 million kilometres of surveying have been completed, amounting to approximately 60% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed until 1989-90 and of the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay by 2000. In addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under Mineral Development Agreements and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Program.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE8

Research and Technology Sector

ALBERTA RANGELAND MONITORING PROJECT

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To conduct a joint study to determine the utility of using remote sensing to monitor rangelands and to provide for funding, management and conduct of the study.

Authority:
This federal-provincial agreement signed in May 1980.

Time Frame:
No time limit was defined in the agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Expenditures for the fiscal year 1981-82 were about $56 thousand by CCRS and $25 thousand by Alberta. Forecast expenditures for 1982-83 are $10 thousand by CCRS and $15 thousand by Alberta.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-C. Henein
Applications Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
2464 Sheffield Road
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding is to be spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million, transferred as follows: $4 million in 1976-77; $10 million each in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and $24 million each for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately 1986-87.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K. Whitham
Research and Technology Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

MINERAL STATISTICS SURVEY PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector through the Federal-Provincial Committee on Mineral Statistics.

Purpose:
To develop and implement statistical standards in the areas of mineral statistics with a view to producing national mineral statistics that are consistent and meaningful. These mineral statistics form the basis for policy and program development at the provincial and national levels. A further aim of the program is to reduce duplication and respondent burden.

Authority:
Resources and Technical Surveys Act, CR7, R.S.C. 1970.

Time Frame:
The survey programs are annual, monthly and occasional.

Financing and Operation:
In 1979, the Mineral Policy Sector assumed national responsibility for non fuel mineral statistics in Canada. At this time, memoranda of understanding were signed with most major mineral producing provinces whereby the collection of mineral statistics would be a joint effort.

The mineral statistics program is coordinated through the Federal-Provincial Committee on Mineral Statistics. This Committee meets annually to review the program and to establish Task Forces to investigate and resolve issues relating to mineral statistics. A notable example is the Task Force on Exploration Statistics which designed and implemented a national survey of exploration activity.

There are no special funding arrangements in place as each province assumes the cost of its part of the program in which it chooses to participate.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J.T. Brennan
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERALS PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for carrying out surveys and studies for the improvement of the geoscientific data base of a region, and thus for the promotion of mineral exploration, and various activities designed to encourage exploitation of identified mineral development opportunities. The ultimate goal is the strengthening of the mineral sector with maximum benefit to the regional and national economies.

Authority:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
The period of each program is specified in the agreement covering that program.

Financing and Operation:
Since 1970, these programs were carried out under agreements between Canada and the provinces, with the close involvement of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the relevant provincial departments (from 1974 on, the agreements were subsidiary to the General Development agreements). They were mainly sectorial agreements but, in some cases, most notably Ontario, they were components of regional agreements. The provincial department responsible for minerals implemented the program. In 1981, a new generation of federal-provincial minerals programs began, still in cooperation with the particular province but excluding DREE, and with EMR as the implementer.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1982-83, all of the mineral related subsidiary agreements had terminated; only the regional subsidiary agreements with Ontario continued. The Mineral Policy Sector and GSC share responsibility for EMR participation in the Ontario agreements through appropriate advisory sub-committees. DREE is the sole source of federal funding in Ontario.

The new generation of programs is predicated on a higher federal visibility made possible by federal implementation of the work done with federal funding. The forerunner is a program in Nova Scotia, in cooperation with a provincial program, with common objectives and under a formal agreement. It mainly involves geoscientific projects but also includes work relative to the exploitation of identified mineral development opportunities. Early in the current fiscal year, a geoscientific program began in Newfoundland, also in cooperation with a provincial program but without a formal agreement. Other programs in Quebec and Manitoba are under consideration.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J.E. Reeves
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

Energy Sector

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority:
Order in Council and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

P.J. Read
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Payments began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1979. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $611 million; Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at $193.2 million.

Payments:
The first installment of $59.6 million was paid to Manitoba in March, 1977. Further installments totalling $60.9 million have been paid to March 31, 1982.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 25, 1980.
Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project is expected to be in-service in July 1983. Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project was estimated at $46 million of which up to $25 million is to be provided in the form of grants by the federal government. The balance represents the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
Grants of $12.5 million were paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To reduce oil consumption and costs for electric generation in Prince Edward Island by providing a grant and loans for constructing transmission cables from mainland to enable delivery of lower cost non oil-fired electrical energy.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Order in Council dated October 6, 1977. Agreement with Prince Edward Island dated October 6, 1977.

Time Frame:
Project in-operation date and loan consolidation date was December 31, 1978. Loans at Crown corporation rates were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 and are due to be repayed in equal annual installments over a 30-year period ending 2008.

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at 50% of estimated capital cost. However, in view of Prince Edward Island's limited financial capability, a DREE grant of 50% of the project cost of $36 million was made available in addition to an EMR loan of 50% of the remaining cost. Beginning April, 1977, the province is to provide audited statements of capital costs and of grants every six months. Each year it will also provide relevant financial and operational information and statistics regarding the interconnection and describing actions taken to comply with Section 10 of the Agreement on regional co-operation.

Payments:
DREE grant of $18 million was paid to Prince Edward Island. EMR loans of $8 million and $1 million were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide contributions to compensate the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for losses which it incurs under a contract to supply electricity to Maine electric utilities, as a result of changes made by Canada for compensation paid on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1980-349 of December 18, 1980.

Time Frame:
Payments will be made to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPC) as necessary, up to a maximum of $25 million in any one year, from January, 1981 to December, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made monthly based on NBEPC estimate of the losses which they incur at the Coleson Cove Generation Station as a result of action by Canada in changing eligibility of compensation payments on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Payments:
The maximum amount of contributions made under this arrangement in any one year is $25 million. Amounts paid have been $2.9 million in 1980-81 and $13.7 million in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of the current Agreement is to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority:
Treasury Board approval in principle of $2 million for the Fund and immediate release of $910,000 for the study in fiscal year 1981-82 was received on June 4, 1981. Order in Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study has been on-going since January 1981 and it is expected that a final report on feasibility of the conversion will be made available late in 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement are to be made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission. Apart from the final report on the study, a report is to be made to the Treasury Board on the economic implication of the Fund and its relationship to overall energy strategy for Atlantic Canada, prior to consideration of funding specific projects to be undertaken from the Fund, including the Coleson Cove Project.

Payments:
Federal funds of about $240,000 were disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 3, 1970.
Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown corporatation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual installments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The Agreement provides for review in 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec. In addition, there is a Technical Advisory Committee composed of 19 members.

- 4 appointed by Canada
- 4 appointed by Quebec
- 4 appointed by Hydro-Quebec
- 4 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Association
- 3 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association

A.R. Scott is EMR's representative on the Review Board and E.M. Warnes is EMR's representative on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority:
Cabinet decision No. 543-78RD of November 24, 1978 gave approval for Canada to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to establish the corporation. An agreement to establish the corporation was signed with Newfoundland on the same day.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders have not yet decided on whether to proceed with a project, pending the outcome of court cases by which Newfoundland is attempting to obtain access to all or part of the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a Provincial-Federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To August, 1981, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of the monthly cash floor requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011
Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and 0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown corporation rates were advanced to N.B.

Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Point Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project has been delayed from 1980 to 1982 and the project cost has escalated to $1.25 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority:

Cabinet decision on assistance to first nuclear unit in each province and on additional assistance for Point Lepreau.

Treasury Board decision of May 23, 1981.

Orders in Council of May 28, 1981.

Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:

The earlier of the project in-service date (expected to be April 1982) or the firm date of April 1, 1983 will trigger repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual installments, each of some $38 million and will also trigger the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:

Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down of $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW.

Payments:

The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of interest already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — ONTARIO SPENT FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Date of Agreement:

A June 5, 1978 by Press Release. (Agreed to by all Ministers at the time — Mr. Gillespie signed for EMR)

B August 4, 1981 by Press Release. This continues the cooperation under the organization set up in 1978 and defines the process for evaluation of the deep geological disposal concept. Signed by Mr. Lalonde for EMR and Mr. Welch for Ontario.

Financing and Operation:

AECL funding — $16 million in 1980-81 ($2 million for GSC) $25.4 million for 1981-82 has been approved and a ten year program at approximately $30M/year approved in principle.

Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson

Member of the Management Committee:

Two committees monitor this work.

(1) Coordinating Committee — J. Howieson (member)

(2) Policy Committee — Dr. A.E. Collin
— Mr. G. Thompson

Annual Report:

AECL — Third Annual Report, December 1981

Expiry Dates:

A June, 1980 (work is continuing under the same terms)

B Until a disposal concept is accepted (expected by 1990)

NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM

Administered By:

Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to assist companies to identify areas of energy waste and implement projects to improve energy efficiency.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 775215. Approved February 5, 1981.

Time Frame:
The agreements will be in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
To qualify, a firm must have an annual energy bill above a specified amount. The joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee for each province must decide on the lower limits depending on industrial structure in the province.

The program provides, through contributions to the provinces, energy bus audits, grants for consultant advice and technical seminars. It extends the support provided under the National Energy Bus Program under which all provinces had signed agreements.

Payments:
The federal government will provide funds on the basis of an 80/20 sharing ratio with the provinces.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C. Luckman
Director, Industrial Energy Division
Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES

Administered By:
Conservation and non-petroleum sector

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provincial governments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Yukon, to demonstrate new conservation and renewable energy technologies and to accelerate their widespread development.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 764747 Approved May 2, 1979 B.C.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767417 Approved Nov. 8, 1979 Sask.
Treasury Board Submission No. 770203 Approved Apr. 11, 1980 Man.
Treasury Board Submission No. 764320 Approved Apr. 11, 1979 Ont.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767910 Approved Nov. 29, 1979 N.B.
Treasury Board Submission No. 763931 Approved Mar. 29, 1979 Nfld.
Treasury Board Submission No. 769358 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 Yukon
Treasury Board Submission No. 769357 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 N.W.T.

Time Frame:
All Agreements are in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
Treasury Board approved expenditures of $113 million over 5 years, to be supplemented by provincial contributions. The federal share will be matched on a 50-50 basis in Ontario (for a total of $58 million) British Columbia ($27 million), Saskatchewan and Manitoba (each total $18 million). In Newfoundland and New Brunswick the federal share of $9 million will be 80% ($11.25 million in total for each). The Northwest Territories will have a federal contribution of $2.5 million which is 75% of each Agreement.

The Agreements provide for the review of plans and budgets and the selection of projects, by a Management Committee consisting of two representatives from Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and two from the province.

Payments:
Quarterly itemized accounts of all expenditures incurred are submitted by the provinces to Canada for reimbursement.

For Further Information:

T.A. Ledwell
Renewable Energy Division
Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the achievement of greater energy security for all Canadians.

Authority:
Joint Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of British Columbia, September 24, 1981. Correspondence between Mr. Lalonde and Mr. McClelland, September 24, 1981.

Time Frame:
October 1, 1981 to December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. George Tough
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Alberta.

Authority:
Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta, September 1, 1981.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences September 1, 1981 and expires on December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. George Tough
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING

Administered By:
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) and the COGLA Nova Scotia Office (CNSO) under the direction of the joint Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board.

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, March 2, 1982.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences on March 1, 1982 and is intended to last for at least forty-two years, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The mechanism for sharing the revenue flowing to governments from offshore resources is set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Maurice Tashereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Letter of Understanding signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:
The provisions of the understanding commence on October 26, 1981 and expire on December 31, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. George Tough
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Order in Council and a Canada — Saskatchewan agreement October 4, 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame:
The program started in 1976, contains no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program is shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.1 million. Three pilot projects were funded under this agreement with total expenditure until July 1, 1981 of $9,609,293, of which Canada's share was $4,804,646.5.

Payments:
Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada.

Status:
Total remaining funds under the agreement are $6,612,199. Saskatchewan has issued request for submissions for the next phase in the program. Twenty-five proposals have been submitted and are currently (October 1982) under evaluation for approval.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J.P. Hea
Energy Program
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of the Environment

The Government Organization Act, 1979, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks Canada was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks Canada is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

The Department has undertaken to develop an effective federal/provincial partnership, involving cooperation and collaboration, in which the Department of the Environment promotes joint activities with the provinces where there is concurrent jurisdiction, using cost or work-shared agreements wherever practicable. A further step in promoting effective federal/provincial cooperation was taken on April 1, 1979 with the appointment of Regional Directors General in each region of the Department. There are five designated regions comprised as follows: Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Ontario; Pacific and Yukon; Quebec; and the Western and Northern Region (Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan). The Regional Director General serves as the principal representative and spokesman of the Department in the region, with the exception of Parks Canada activities. He is responsible for the general conduct of relations with the provinces.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Conservation Service, Canadian Forestry Service, and Environmental Protection Service) and the Parks Canada Program (carried out by Parks Canada).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is Canada's national weather service, responding to the needs of Canadians through its knowledge and study of meteorology, that branch of science that deals with atmospheric phenomena. It is also concerned with many of the direct effects of the atmosphere upon the earth's surface, the oceans, the formation and movement of ice and life in general. Its aims are to reduce the adverse effects of weather and to increase the benefits to be derived therefrom, while seeking to minimize the harmful effects of man's activities on the atmosphere.

The Environmental Conservation Service contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and better renewable resource management through programs within the mandate of the Department for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

The Canadian Forestry Service provides scientific and technological leadership nationally in forestry and encourages economic development of forestry resources for all purposes, provided that such development is based on sound environmental principles.

The Environmental Protection Service was formed to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, Canadian Forestry Advisory Council, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Canadian Forestry Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent advice on forestry matters from a representative cross-section of the forestry community. The Council includes members from the provincial governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

	Page
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE	57
CANADA—QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC	57
CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA	57

Environmental Conservation Service

CANADA/QUEBEC AGREEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN BASSE CÔTE NORD REGION	57

Inland Waters Directorate

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	58
RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS	59
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS	60
REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS	62
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM	63
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD	64
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS	65

Canadian Wildlife Service

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	66
CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT	67
CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH	67
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	68
BEVERLEY—KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT	69

Canadian Forestry Service

FORESTRY PROGRAMS	69

Environmental Protection Service

ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:
  CANADA—ALBERTA 70
  CANADA—MANITOBA 70
  CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK 71
  CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA 71
  CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 71
CANADA—ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY 71
HIGH POINT BOG FUEL PILOT PROJECT 72
INVENTORY OF BELOW GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC 73
INVESTIGATION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATION IN SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA 73
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 74
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES 74
LEVELS AND EFFECTS OF RADIONUCLIDES IN AQUATIC FAUNA OF THE BEAVERLODGE AREA (SASKATCHEWAN); CONTRACT 75
LITERATURE SURVEY OF SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB's) FROM SOIL; CONTRACT 75
LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS 75
MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 76
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS) 76
NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK 80
NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES) 81
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT) 81
NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES 82
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM 82
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND 83
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO 84
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC 84
STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS (CCREM) 85
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 85

Parks Canada Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS 86
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION 87
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES 88
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS 90
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION 90

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

The AES is part of two formal agreements with provinces, one on climatological networks in Quebec, and another on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta. The AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Agreement regarding climatological networks in Quebec.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1979, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air quality and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1982-83 will be near $500 K.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. Fichaud
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
100 Alexis Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville St-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N6

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta Agreement regarding meteorological programs and stations in Alberta.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1982-83 will be $59 K paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Burns
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
6325 — 103 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T6H 5H6

Environmental Conservation Service

CANADA/QUEBEC AGREEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN BASSE CÔTE NORD REGION

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Committee

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is the execution of a program of ecological inventories of the region in order to facilitate the eventual ecological impact assessment of major developments.

The method of ecological inventory developed by the Regional Ecological Studies Group of the Department of the Environment within the framework of the Canada Land Inventory Program is being used. The studies and biophysical inventories are identical in nature to those carried out at James Bay by the Group under the James Bay Development/Environment Canada Agreement.

Time Frame:
April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Costs are shared equally between Canada and Quebec with Canada's share not exceeding $305,000 annually for a period of four years. A Committee on the Ecological Inventory of the Côte Nord consisting of two federal representatives and two provincial representatives has been established to administer the Agreement. The Chairman of the Committee is designated by the Minister of the Environment for Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Dionne
Regional Director General
Quebec Region
Department of the Environment
2700 Laurier Boulevard
P.O. Box 10100
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Tel.: (418) 694-4077

Inland Waters Directorate

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of October 1982.

River Basin Programs:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality Implementation
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation
Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Implementation
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Canada—British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation
Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory: Yukon River Basin Study

Flood Damage Reduction Programs:
Canada—Newfoundland
Canada—Nova Scotia
Canada—New Brunswick
Canada—Quebec
Canada—Ontario
Canada—Manitoba
Canada—Saskatchewan
Canada—Northwest Territories

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs:
Canada—British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary Study
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Northwest Territories—Yukon Territory: MacKenzie River Basin Committee

Financing and Operation:
In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia.

Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In the third group of agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal or provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, however, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. N.H. James
Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2019

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality Implementation

Time Frame:
April 1971 — March 1985

Purpose:
To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the Great Lakes basin by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology.

Financing and Operation:
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new Agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing existing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The new Agreement is also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the new Agreement formalizes a federal government grant of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada-U.S. Agreement.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

Time Frame:
October 1975 — March 31, 1984

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:

The Implementation Agreement was signed in October 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada—Saskatchewan—DREE General Development Agreement. The Department of the Environment is to provide almost half of the $18 million federal share of the $33.7 million program. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion provides coordination for the project.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Basin Subsidiary Agreement on Water (under the DREE General Development Agreement).

Time Frame:

1979—1984

Purpose:

To implement recommendations arising from the 1974-1978 Souris Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:

An Advisory Committee on Implementation, established after the release of the Souris River Basin Study Board Report in 1978, has suggested that the majority of the recommendations can be undertaken under existing federal programs, provincial programs, federal-provincial agreements and proposed federal-provincial agreements. In this regard, a Subsidiary Agreement on Water, under the DREE General Development Agreement, was signed on May 17, 1979, authorizing $500,000 of Canada Water Act funds to implement selected flood control measures in Saskatchewan, as recommended in the Souris River Basin Study.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation

Time Frame:

May 1968 — March 1984

Purpose:

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60,000,000. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

Time Frame:

February 1976 — 1982

Purpose:

To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-1974 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:

A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an implementation agreement was signed in 1976. Total cost of the implementation agreement is $5 million to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory: Yukon River Basin Study

Time Frame:

November 1980 — December 1983

Purpose:

To undertake jointly studies leading to the formulation of a planning framework under which potential development alternatives of the Yukon River Basin may be evaluated.

Financing and Operation:

The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to partial reimbursement from British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Total funding is $2,200,000 of which the federal share is $1,980,000.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:

See table 1 for a complete list of federal-provincial agreements under the Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Time Frame:

The General Agreements, outlining policy, usually have a ten-year duration, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, implementation of works) usually have a five-year duration. An exception is Newfoundland and Labrador which wanted to enter the program on a pilot basis first. Their mapping agreement is for two years with the intention of extending it if the program is feasible in their province.

The first agreements under the program were signed in 1976. Some provinces have already had their agreements extended and others are expected to do likewise. For details see the table 1.

Purpose:
The aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any future flood vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to anything constructed in the area after it has been designated.

The policies are outlined in the General Agreements. The Mapping Agreements provide for the mapping and designating of areas to which those policies will apply. Studies Agreements provide for studying existing flood problems and the recommendations from those studies could be carried out under Implementation Agreements.

Financing and Operation:
Costs for carrying out this program are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for Implementation Agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to request more funds. See the table 1 for details.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial Technical Committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress:
All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (where the program is not applicable), British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon have signed agreements. Negotiations are continuing with those last three jurisdictions. Over 150 communities have been mapped and designated including major centres like Montreal, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Moose Jaw in five provinces (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick). A flood forecasting centre has been established for the Saint John River and much dyking has been completed in Montreal.

TABLE I

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements March 31, 1982

Provinces and Agreements		*Duration (years)*	*Total Cost* ($)*	*Expiry Date*
NEWFOUNDLAND				
General Agreement		10	—	1991
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		2	350,000	1983
NEW BRUNSWICK				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		15	—	1991
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	2,000,000	1986
Studies Agreement		10	200,000	1986
Flood Forecasting Agreement — Saint John River basin		10	1,400,000	1987
Flood Damage Reduction — Marsh Creek		4.5	2,010,000(a)	1984
Petitcodiac Sea Dykes Agreement		0.25	160,000	1979
NOVA SCOTIA				
General Agreement		10	—	1988
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		5	600,000	1983
Studies Agreement		5	300,000	1983
QUEBEC				
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	5,000,000	1986
	(mapping	6)		1982
Dykes and Flow Regulation Works — Montreal Region		4.8	11,556,000(b)	1981
Studies and Implementation of Dykes and Flow Regulation Works — Montreal Region		2	4,500,000(b)	1983
ONTARIO				
All Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		10	1,200,000	1988
	(mapping	5)	8,090,000	1983
MANITOBA				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		14	—	1990
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		8	2,190,000	1984
Studies Agreement		9	310,000	1985
Flood Forecasting		5	800,000	1986
SASKATCHEWAN				
General Agreement		10	—	1987
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies	(mapping	5)	1,300,000	1982
Agreement	studies		480,000	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Memorandum of Understanding		2	225,000(c)	1978
Memorandum of Understanding		10	400,000(c)	1989
	(mapping	5)		1984
General Agreement		10	—	1989

* These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for
(a) 33 ⅓% federal, 66 ⅔% provincial/local
(b) 45% federal, 55% provincial/local
(c) Costs shared equally by Environment Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

** This agreement applies to flood vulnerable sections of streams and rivers under the jurisdiction of 38 Conservation Authorities.

REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary Study

Time Frame:
October 1979—1982

Purpose:
To develop a management plan and recommend implementation measures for the estuary that would ensure a balance between economic and environmental interests.

Financing and Operation:
A joint Canada — British Columbia Preplanning Study of the Lower Fraser River and its estuary was completed in 1978. This new agreement calls for the expenditure of $580,000 to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board

Time Frame:
1969 — continuous

Purpose:
The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:
The Prairie Provinces Water Board has the following responsibilities: To oversee and report on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province; to take under consideration comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned; to recommend appropriate action to investigate such matters; and to submit recommendations for resolution of the problems.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. The report on the present levels of demand is nearing completion.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation with Ontario and Quebec.

Time Frame:
1982—continuous

Purpose:
To minimize the adverse impact of high/low flows and water levels on the basin's population, and to maximize benefits.

Financing and Operation:
The Board will establish and implement general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Name of Program:
Canada — British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories — Yukon Territory: Mackenzie River Basin Committee

Time Frame:
April 1978—Continuous

Purpose:
To carry out studies of Mackenzie water resources and of the downstream effects of development projects. The studies are a result of the information exchange carried out by the Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to reimbursement by the provinces. The provinces pay a share which is in proportion to their respective share of the basin. Total funding is $1.6 million.

The study was completed and the final report released in February 1982. Subsequently, the Committee has conducted meetings to work towards a transboundary water management agreement, an expanded network of water data stations, follow-up field studies on ice breakup and a major study of the Mackenzie Delta.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:
This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments quarterly for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network, except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government quarterly for its share. Capital and operating costs are recovered in accordance with the

federal-provincial agreements. The gross budget of the Department of the Environment includes contributed funds to cover the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' share of capital and operating costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2
Payments by Provinces for Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

Province/Territory	*Fiscal 1981-82 ($)*	*Fiscal 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland/Labrador	101,273	155,286
Prince Edward Island	5,777	5,373
Nova Scotia	62,743	63,208
New Brunswick	51,390	70,334
Ontario	693,625	775,430
Manitoba	404,000	440,030
Saskatchewan	302,000	380,000
Alberta	539,000	705,700
British Columbia	788,150	1,164,540
Payment to Quebec	874,891	887,156
Transfer from DINA to Environment		
—Yukon	149,000	165,040
—Northwest Territories	526,700	525,000

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority:
Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925.

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958.

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922.

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame:
Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa reflects the complexity and the federal government interest in navigation, the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operation costs and the province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the province of Manitoba.

Payments:
See table 3

TABLE 3

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1981

	Canada ($000)	Ontario ($000)	Manitoba ($000)
Lake of the Woods	61.2	21.1	101.3
Lac Seul	—	5.4	16.4
Total	61.2	26.5	117.7

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. R.F. Walden, Executive Engineer
Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Administered By:

Waters Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:

To assess the ambiant quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels including contaminants and toxic substances for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority:

Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:

Under the Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the Province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. Also a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada and to follow-up a cooperative interchange of data on water quality between the federal and provincial governments.

Payments:

Under the terms of the Canada—Ontario Agreement approximately $1,210,000 were paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements with the provinces on water quality monitoring are signed and fully implemented by 1986-87 it is anticipated that they will represent intergovernmental payments of approximately $1,500,000 of which about $300,000 will be payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

It is estimated that approximately $5,000,000 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute, and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of all activities of the Inland Waters Directorate and includes the necessary research for activities under the Canada—Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

For Further Information:

NATIONAL

Mr. R.L. Pentland
Director
Water Planning and Management Branch
Department of the Environment
9th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Mr. J.E. Slater
Director
Water Resources Branch
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0E7

Mr. W.J. Traversy
Director
Water Quality Branch
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Dr. A.C. Lachance
Director
Office of Research Coordination and Program Evaluation
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. D.H. Lennox
Director
National Hydrology Research Institute
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Dr. G.K. Rodgers
Director
National Water Research Institute
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5050
867 Lakeshore Road
Room L 219
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

REGIONAL

Mr. E.M. Clark
Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Room 502, 1001 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Mr. D.A. Davis
Regional Director
Western and Northern Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Mr. E.T. Wagner
Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Mr. C. Triquet
Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 10100
2700 Laurier Blvd., Champlain Building
Ste. Foy, Quebec

Mr. D. Egar
A/Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 365
3rd Floor, Gulf Building
5009 Quinpool Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

Canadian Wildlife Service

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, and a member of the public is appointed Director

by the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Travel Industry. All Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

Payments:
An annual grant of $75,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.K. Pollock, Director
Management and Administration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-1245

CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide a staging and wintering area for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. It is also critical habitat for rearing juvenile Fraser River salmon and other species of fish.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1978 and will continue until March 31, 1983.

Governor General Order in Council P.C. 1978-2/1685
Lieutenant Governor Order in Council 1811-29/6/78

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement a Management Committee has been established consisting of regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service; and the Director, Land Management Branch, Provincial Ministry of the Environment to be responsible for all phases of the joint program. Included among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To develop and implement wildlife research, conservation and interpretation programs;
2. The review, approval and revision of management program proposals, procedures and personnel requirements;
3. The appointment of federal and provincial representatives comprising the Working Groups.

Payments:
Payment is made to the province: $500,000 in 1978-79 and $200,000 in each of the four succeeding years.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

For Provincial Information:

The Honourable Stephen Rogers
Minister of the Environment
Province of British Columbia
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; and the Superintendent, Fish and Wildlife Service, Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 434-0512

Director
Northwest Territories Region
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

For Territorial Information:

Mr. H.J. Monaghan
Chief
Northwest Territories Wildlife Service
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
XIA 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. J. Inder
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

For Newfoundland:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth
810 Pleasantville Avenue
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
AIC 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-2817

BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN - GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To coordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority:
Canadian Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments:
Up to $75,000 per annum to be paid ⅖ by Canada and ⅕ by each of the remaining parties.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 434-0512

Mr. R. Goulden
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 786-9483

Mr. R.R. MacLennan
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

Mr. H.J. Monaghan
Chief
Northwest Territories Wildlife Service
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

Canadian Forestry Service

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Administered By:
A management committee for each agreement, normally with the appropriate regional director of the Canadian Forestry Service, a representative of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and two provincial representatives.

NOTE: From 1967 to 1974, forest sector funding was carried out under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act, the Fund for Rural Economic Development, and by other arrangements. In 1969 the Department of Regional Economic Expansion began to coordinate a variety of federal assistance programs, but the forestry sub-agreements did not begin until 1974.

Purpose:
To increase the intensity of forest management to levels which will sustain and improve yields of Canada's most important renewable resource and to improve the competitive position of all parts of the forestry sector, thereby creating employment in regions where jobs are urgently needed. The forestry sector provides employment for one million people, or one in ten Canadian workers. Productive forest land accounts for approximately 35% of the nation's total land and more than 300 one-industry communities are directly dependent on the resource and its management.

Authority:
Under the Forestry Development and Research Act, the Canadian Forestry Service of the Department of the Environment provides leadership and coordination of federal

forestry efforts. The Minister of the Environment for the Government of Canada, will normally sign forestry-related subsidiary agreements between Canada and the provinces. Forestry Subsidiary Agreements are now in effect in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Other forestry-related agreements are included in the accompanying tables.

The Department of the Environment has been given the mandate, by Cabinet, to administer and manage all existing forestry agreements and the authority to enter into new forestry agreements. The Environmental Protection Service and the Canadian Forestry Service jointly discharge this responsibility on behalf of the Department for Quebec and Ontario agreements shown in the tables.

Time Frame:
In general, the agreements are for five-year terms, although this varies. The term of each is shown in the accompanying tables. Many have been extended beyond five years.

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided through the Department of the Environment. A Regional Director of the Canadian Forestry Service serves on the management committee of each forest management agreement. The Environmental Protection Service and the Canadian Forestry Service in particular play an important consultative role in the management of the Mill Modernization Agreements with Quebec and Ontario.

Since 1979 mill modernization programs have been jointly funded with the provinces and industry.

A number of other federal departments are normally consulted during the development of each agreement, such as, for example, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, the Department of Finance, and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Payments:
See tables 4 and 5.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Relations and Economic Development
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G5

Tel.: (613) 997-1454

Environmental Protection Service

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1982 to October 1987
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Orr
Director, Alberta District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 804, 9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2599

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. H.C.R. Gavin
Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Director, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
800 Kensington Building
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.A. Dalziel
A/Regional Director
Environmental Protection Service
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By:
Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to provide for the cost-sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: Municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Time Frame:
This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65,000,000 over a three-year term is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1982-83 is $2,400,000 of which the federal government and the province of Ontario will each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General. Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General manages the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Water Quality Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by the Federal Department of the Environment, this program has the active participation of the Federal Departments of National Health and Welfare, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works. The base contribution of these departments totals $8,000,000 with an additional annual allocation of $2,000,000 via an interdepartmental working group chaired by the Federal Department of the Environment which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments:
With reference to the $65,000,000 payment over the three-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$35,000,000 in fiscal year 1982-83
$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1983-84
$10,000,000 in fiscal year 1984-85

With reference to the shared-cost surveillance and information programs, the federal contribution of $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1982-83 is made on a quarterly basis on receipt of claims from Ontario.

For Further Information:

Mr. H.L. Ferguson
Acting Regional Director General
Ontario Region
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 966-6406

HIGH POINT BOG FUEL PILOT PROJECT

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
A multidisciplinary study to evaluate the effect of acid drainage from the development of peatlands for fuel peat on the receiving water.

Authority:
Section 33 of the Fisheries Act

Time Frame:
Commenced in 1980 with completion expected in 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The Deparment of Mines of Newfoundland supplied the initial funding for equipment and manpower to conduct sampling. The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) managed the program to determine the magnitude of the pollution caused by drainage from peatlands, including training site personnel and performing chemical analyses. Other sectors were managed by various federal and provincial agencies, such as the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Federal Department of the Environment, which is studying the environmental implications of the acid drainage for wildlife, and the Newfoundland Department of the Environment, which is examining the hydrology, that is, the origin, distribution and properties of the waters of the area. The data collected will be prepared for publication by 1983.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.D. Clarke
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 737-5488

INVENTORY OF BELOW GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To carry out an inventory of below ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame:
The project began in 1981 and is scheduled for completion in 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This project is financed from the operating budgets of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment. EPS is carrying out, at a cost of $45,000, the inventory of below ground disposal sites located on property belonging to the federal government. In addition, the Service is developing an ecotoxicological methodology to determine the danger that such sites present. Application of the methodology at four sites was carried out under contract at a cost of $70,000. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out the inventory of the rest of the below ground sites in the province.

For Further Information:

Mr. Fernand Leduc
Chief, Emergencies and Residual Matter
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-6418

INVESTIGATION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATION IN SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
In 1981, lobsters sampled by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans from the south arm of Sydney harbours were found to be contaminated with polycylic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's). This subsequently led the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to close the lobster fishery in this portion of the harbour during the 1982 lobster fishing season. As a result of the incident, the Environmental Protection Service (EPS), together with provincial authorities, undertook a program whose major objectives were:

1. To determine sources of liquid discharges to Sydney harbour which might be contaminated with PAH;
2. To determine the extent of contamination in the sediment of the harbour's bottom;
3. To determine the physical and chemical nature of the chemical waste at a disposal site adjacent to the harbour; and
4. To determine if high concentration of PAH are present in the ambient air of the city of Sydney.

EPS and provincial authorities keep the Department of Fisheries and Oceans informed of developments during the investigation.

Authority:
This project is based on the mandate contained in Section 33 of the Federal Fisheries Act and the Federal Clean Air Act. The co-operative approach adopted to deal with this contamination problem is in the spirit of the Canada — Nova Scotia Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.

Time Frame:
Initiated in the fall of 1981 and is on-going.

Financing and Operation:
Both EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of Environment have allocated resources to the co-operative program, although EPS has carried the major share of the costs. Under the umbrella of current EPS activities and using existing resources, EPS has carried out field work and chemical analyses, particularly in the areas of liquid discharges and evaluation of sediment and tar pond samples. The Nova Scotia Department of Environment provided equipment for and carried out the field work associated with the ambient survey; the provincial department also funded a consultant study on the physical characterization of the tar pond.

For Further Information:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion).

Purpose:
The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority:
The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal Departments of the Environment and Fisheries and Oceans and from the Quebec Departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EPS is a member of the committee, representing the federal Department of the Environment.

Time Frame:
Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation:
This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EPS provides a mobile laboratory and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EPS allocates 0.5 person-years and $40,000 per year to the program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Christian Blaise
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Captain Bernier Laboratory
1001 Pierre Dupuy
Longueuil, Quebec
J4K 1A1

Tel.: (514) 651-6860

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority:
Clear Air Act
Fisheries Act, Section 33

Time Frame:
Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation:
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the respective participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, administrative arrangements have been concluded for each regulation under the Clear Air Act. To date, the sectors covered by these arrangements are asbestos, chlorine and caustic soda plants, lead melting and reforming plants, and vinyl chloride production. The role and responsibilities of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have been identified. The two bodies carry out their responsibilities using existing resources; no additional resources are allocated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EPS provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels.

For Further Information:

Mr. Gilles Fortier
Quebec Regional Headquarters for the
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Suite 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-2335

LEVELS AND EFFECTS OF RADIONUCLIDES IN AQUATIC FAUNA OF THE BEAVERLODGE AREA (SASKATCHEWAN); CONTRACT

Administered By:
The Saskatchewan District Office of the federal Environmental Protection Service (EPS) and the Department of the Environment of Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
This contract was concluded with the Saskatchewan Research Council and is administered jointly by the Saskatchewan District Office of EPS and the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment. The purpose of the project is to measure impacts of radionuclides of fish and benthic invertebrates in the Beaverlodge area of Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Two years terminating on March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This was an unsolicited proposal to the federal Department of Supply and Services at a cost of $95,000; the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment's financial participation totalled $6,500.

For Further Information:

Dr. Dennis Lawson
Uranium Specialist
Saskatchewan District Office
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, 1909 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 359-6462

LITERATURE SURVEY OF SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB's) FROM SOIL; CONTRACT

Administered By:
The Saskatchewan District Office of the federal Environmental Protection Service (EPS) and the Department of the Environment of Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
This contract was concluded with the Saskatchewan Research Council and is administered jointly by the Saskatchewan District Office of EPS and the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment. The purpose of the literature survey is to establish a more extensive data base on the means of extracting PCB contamination from soil by the use of solvents. The need exists to isolate PCB's from soils at spill sites across Canada.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Time Frame:
To be completed by April 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the study will be $9,200, of which the federal body and the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment will each pay $4,600.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Richmond
Senior Project Engineer
Saskatchewan District Office
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, 1909 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 359-6078

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By:
Department of the Environment

Purpose:
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979 and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States' Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to the establishment of co-ordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Formal agreements among federal and provincial governments are being discussed to apportion emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States' Administration.

For Further Information:

Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants (LRTAP) Office
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 994-3433

MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The object of the environmental portion of the project is to improve pollution control at the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the province of Nova Scotia signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement for the modernization of the SYSCO plant at Sydney. The total appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement, including both federal and provincial contributions, amounted to $96,200,000. Approximately $14,000,000 of this appropriation were set aside for pollution controls. The federal government contributed 80% of the $14,000,000 and Nova Scotia, 20%. EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are currently working, on a co-operative basis, toward pollution controls at SYSCO leading to eventual environmental improvements. EPS involvement in the program flows from the mandate of the federal Department of the Environment under the federal Clean Air Act and Section 33 of the Fisheries Act.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981 with completion likely in 1984-1985.

Financing and Operation:
Capital improvements at the plant are being made with the federal contribution to the required appropriation being 80% and that the province being 20%. Both EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are allocating resources as part of on-going programs for project review and through negotiations with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

For Further Information:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environ-

mental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of July 31, 1982, the network comprised 518 monitoring instruments located at 161 stations in 54 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Mr. J.A. Dalziel
A/Regional Director (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Blvd. West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

Mr. K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Arthur Meighen Building
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 966-5840

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Dr. R. Lane
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor, 9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2572

British Columbia and Yukon

Mr. B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100, Park Royal
Vancouver West, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-1064

Headquarters: National Coordination

Mr. M.E. Rivers
Associate Director General
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (613) 997-1647

TABLE 4

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Provinces and Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*				*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Newfoundland Forestry II*	Jan./81	Jan./86	46.9	5.2	see Foot-note (1)	52.1	Silviculture (42%), Access roads (34%), Protection (7%), Resource inventory and planning (8%), Forest utilization and industry development (9%).
Forestry Economic Stimulation (Amendment to DREE I Forestry Agreement. DREE I Expired March 1980)*	June/79	Mar./83	10.4	1.15	see Foot-note (2)	11.55	Provide employment in economically depressed areas through silvicultural activities. Site rehabilitation (salvage harvesting budworm-killed stands and reforestation) (69%), Stand improvement (19%), Cable logging training (3%), Company projects (government contribution only) (8%), Evaluation (1%).
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization	July/81	Mar./87	30.0	3.0	—	33.0	
Total 1979-1986			87.3	9.35	—	96.65	

(1) Newfoundlard Forestry II:
Industry has no direct involvement. Province and industry to work out cost-shared formula for projects undertaken on leased or licensed land.

(2) Newfoundland Forestry Economic Stimulation Program:
There is provision for industry involverient but no maximum amount specified in agreement. Industry expenditures are additional to those of federal and provincial governments.

* Administration of these agreements has been transferred from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service (DOE).

TABLE 4 — Continued

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Provinces and Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*				*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Prince Edward Island							
Comprehensive	Apr./69	Mar./84					
	(Phase II	)	4.236	.471	—	4.71	
	(Apr./75	Mar./80)					
	(+ 1 yr. extension	)					
		Total 1975-1981	4.236	.471	—	4.71	
Nova Scotia							
Forest Resource Development Agreement*	Apr./77	Mar./82	30.508	25.000	22.000 (est.)	77.508	Intensive forest management (88%: private 50%, Crown 38%), Industry development (1%), Group management ventures (5%), Public information/education/evaluation (2%), Support services (4%, this includes a direct delivery component for CFS on private lands).
Canada—Nova Scotia Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	May/81	Mar./84	17.0	4.25	—	21.25	Mill modernization.
		Total 1977-1984	47.508	29.250	22.000	98.758	
New Brunswick							
Forestry Development Subsidiary Agreement*	Apr./80	Mar./84	30.0	7.50	—	37.50	Silviculture (80.3%), Forest management (9.5%), Private woodlots (5.0%), Harvesting and transportation (5.0%), Evaluation and information (0.2%).
Canada—New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	Oct./80	Mar./84	33.8	8.45	—	42.25	Mill modernization.
		Total 1977-1984	63.8	15.95	—	79.75	
Ontario							
Community and Rural Resource Development	Dec./77	Mar./83	2.5	2.4	—	4.9	Hybrid poplar (60%), Hardwood forest renewal (15%), Inventory (10%), Miscellaneous (15%).
Forest Management*	Dec./78	Mar./84	41.1	41.1	—	82.2	Forest access (80%), Nursery expansion (12%), Assessment (5%), Silvicultural camps (2%), Soil survey (1%).
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	May/79	Mar./84	60.0	120.0	540.0	720.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization.
Eastern Ontario Forest Improvement(1)	Dec./79	Mar./84	4.5	4.5	—	9.0	
Northern Ontario Rural Development (Forestry Sub-program)(1)	Mar./81	Mar./84	2.0	2.0	—	4.0	
		Total 1977-1984	110.1	170.0	540.0	820.1	

(1) Note that only a portion of the funds for these programs has been assigned to forestry.

* Administration of these agreements has been transferred from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service (DOE).

TABLE 4 — Concluded

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Provinces and Agreements	*Term* *Entered*	*Expiry*	*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)* *Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
Quebec							
Canada—Quebec Auxiliary Agreement on Forest Development*	Mar./75	Mar./84	193.4	128.9	—	322.3	Forest roads (54%), Silviculture and reforestation (45%), Studies (1%).
Pulp Mill Modernization (amended)	May/80	Mar./84	135.0	105.0	960.0	1,200.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization.
		Total 1979-1984	328.4	233.9	960.0	1,522.3	
British Columbia							
Intensive Forest Management*	May/79	Mar./84	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	Reforestation (23%), Juvenile spacing (60%), Fertilization (10%), Forest protection (2%), Implementation contracts (4.9%), Public information (0.1%).
		Total 1979-1984	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	

* Administration of these agreements has been transferred from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service (DOE).

TABLE 5

Northern Forest Research Centre — Agreements with Non-Provincial Agencies

Agreements	*Term* *Entered*	*Expiry*	*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)* *Fed.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
Impact of Airborne Emissions from Sour Gas on Forest Systems	May/81	1986	.048	.05 (Gulf/Aquitaine)	.098	Air pollutants
Ecological Land Classification of Kootenay, Mount Glacier and Revelstoke National Parks	Apr./81	Mar./83	.126*	—	.126	Biophysical inventory
Total 1980-1986			.174	.05	.224	

* Includes $100,000 CFS and $26,000 Parks Canada.

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1970

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Atlantic provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then distributed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. On the west coast, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters — National Coordination:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1C8

Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to EPS offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 17,000 entries. The Environmental Protection Service publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the Federation's member associations which represent all sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete

validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Aggarwal
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-3965

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To identify location and number of abandoned waste disposal sites with potential environmental or public health problems in Canada.

Authority:
This project is based on a plan of action for the National Waste Management Program developed in consultation with the provinces through the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on hazardous wastes.

Time Frame:
The survey began in the latter part of 1981 and will continue through until the early part of 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The studies will be funded on a 50-50 basis with the provinces.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination:

Mr. George Cornwall
Director
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (613) 997-1538

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. develop a long term plan in the surveillance of environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

Authority:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community Affairs and Environment of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) provides manpower support and report preparation, while the province provides facilities and on-site advice. It has been the practice over the last three or four years for EPS to provide a supervisor and the province, provides two students in support of the program. Total cost of the project is approximately $20,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

Payments:
None

For Further Information:

Mr. Foster Fisher
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 892-8553

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and of the Environment on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill modernization. The modernization programs in each of the three provinces has three major objectives: mill modernization in general; energy conservation; and pollution control. It is the latter two in which EPS is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981, with completion likely in 1984-1985.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $21,250,000 for Nova Scotia, $41,250,000 for New Brunswick, and $32,000,000 for Newfoundland. For both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the federal government has contributed 80% of the appropriation and each province, 20%; in the case of Newfoundland, the federal government has contributed 90% of the appropriation and the province, 10%. No specific portion of the appropriation has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Nova Scotia:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2H6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

New Brunswick:

Mr. George Lindsay
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
364 Argyle Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1T9

Tel.: (506) 452-3286

Newfoundland:

Mr. J.D. Clarke
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 737-5488

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO

Administered By:

Regional Director General — Ontario (Environmental portion)

Purpose:

The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Ontario and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:

In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Board of Economic Development Ministers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the province of Ontario signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill facilities improvement. The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:

Subsidiary Agreement signed on May 15, 1979. Termination date of March 31, 1984 with a two-year period to process claims, that is, up to March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:

The appropriations under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $60,000,000 from the federal government and $120,000,000 from the province of Ontario. No specific portion of the appropriations has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Ken Ogilvie
Regional Programs Co-ordinator — Ontario
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1K2

Tel.: (416) 966-5840

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC

Administered By:

Regional Director General — Quebec (Environmental portion)

Purpose:

The purpose of the environmental portion of the program is to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Quebec and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:

In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) was given a mandate by the Council of Federal Economic Development Ministers to conclude, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement with Quebec on pulp and paper mill modernization. The Bureau of Planning and Development of Quebec acted on behalf of the province.

The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

Under the five year plans submitted by the pulp and paper companies, improvements costing approximately $150 million will be carried out in the area of control of effluents, emissions and solid waste.

Time Frame:

The Subsidiary Agreement was signed on May 15, 1979 and remains in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:

The original Subsidiary Agreement signed in 1979 provided funding in the amount of $150 million of which 60% was contributed by the federal government and 40% by the province. In 1980, these funds were increased by $90 million of which the federal and Quebec governments each paid half. Financial incentives granted under the program may amount to 25% of the cost of those projects which are eligible under the criteria previously set out by the Management Committee which administers the agreement. The Management Committee of which EPS is a member is composed of an equal number of federal and provincial representatives appointed by their respective Ministers.

Further, in order to maximize the economic spin-offs of the program as far as the Canadian equipment manufacturing industry is concerned, the Management Committee has set up a working group of which EPS is also a member.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS (CCREM)

Administered By:
The Secretariat of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) in Toronto, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chester Duncan of the Ontario Ministry of Environment. The representative of the federal Department of the Environment is Dr. A.B. Cairnie of the Toxic Chemicals Management Centre (TCMC).

Purpose:

1. Recommend to CCREM which agencies should be responsible for implementing the individual recommendations of the Task Force on Toxic Substances as approved by CCREM at its 1981 annual meeting.
2. Monitor and ensure the implementation of the recommendations and produce progress reports to CCREM on an annual basis or as required.
3. Act as an information exchange forum in regard to toxic substances.

Authority:
Decision by CCREM at its 1981 annual meeting.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
General secretariat support and funding for special projects provided by CCREM. The expenses of individual steering committee members are paid by their respective employers.

For Further Information:

Dr. A.B. Cairnie
Toxic Chemicals Management Centre
Priority Issues Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 994-0706

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline and including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for cooperation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Emergency Equipment Locator System (NEELS) and the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority:
Cabinet Directives of November 29, 1973 and Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation:
This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for response activities which it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures which developed during the 1970's. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes coordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information:

British Columbia:

Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

National Headquarters:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

Parks Canada Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Eighteen of the terrestrial and one of the marine regions are now represented.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

New parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However in the latest agreement (Grasslands), the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

Project and Province			*Federal Expenditures*		
	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland					
Gros Morne	278	130	170	127	124
New Brunswick					
Kouchibouguac	33	—	—	1	—
Saskatchewan					
Grasslands	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia					
Pacific Rim	82	—	—	1,789	1,780
Total	393	130	170	1,917	1,904

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority:
National Parks Act
Historic Sites and Monuments Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites

	Federal Expenditures				
Agency	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Port au Choix	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.0
Louisbourg	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	—	—	—	1.5	1.5
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	—	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	—	79.0	60.0	60.0
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	51.0	51.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie et de Québec — Mauricie)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6
Total	69.3	70.5	147.6	131.2	132.4

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA IG2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA IG2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities and private, non-profit organizations to assist in the acquisition, and restoration or recontruction, of structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister of the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, his advisory body in such matters.

Authority:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, C.39, 5.1, Section 3(b)

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840. This Minute establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under the authority of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the

covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party already owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of the Environment may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks Canada. The payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Payments:

See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

			Federal Expenditures		
Project and Province	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland					
Murray Premises	250	250	—	—	—
Nova Scotia					
CSS Acadia	—	—	115	—	—
Quebec					
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	455
Ontario					
Petrolia Discovery Project	—	—	35	—	—
Victoria Hall	—	—	—	400	—
Middlesex Court House	—	—	400	400	—
Hillary House	—	—	15	—	60
Manitoba					
Lower Fort Garry	106	150	134	—	—
Saskatchewan					
Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Stanley Mission)	—	—	—	30	50
Fort Walsh	—	957	236	—	—
British Columbia					
Fort St-James	380	195	—	—	—
Total	736	1,552	935	830	565

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by Cabinet Decisions in respect of each new heritage area established. There are at present four signed agreements including: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada—Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional Economic Expansion General Development Agreement), and the Canada—British-Columbia Agreement on the Alexander MacKenzie Grease Trail.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See table 9.

TABLE 9

ARC Agreements

	Federal Expenditures				
	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Ontario					
CORTS Agreement	107	60	232	84	84
Saskatchewan					
Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	63	—	47	436	—
Manitoba					
Red River Corridor Agreement	255	119	201	402	2,210
British Columbia					
Alexander MacKenzie Grease Trail	—	—	—	—	200
Total	425	179	480	922	2,494

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, Agreements for Recreation
and Conservation Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1760

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Two examples of these projects are the replacement of a bridge over the Trent-Severn Waterway at Frankford, Ontario, and the replacement of the Pretoria Bridge over the Rideau Canal in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in table 10.

TABLE 10

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1978-79 ($)	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*
Ontario	1,524,625	924,086	219,700	215,600	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	750,000

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officers Responsible:

Director
Ontario Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4

Director
Quebec Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 10275
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1909 Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.*

On January 5, 1982, the Department of External Affairs became responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with the Department of Finance in tariff issues. The transfer brings to the Department the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

	Page
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN	93
PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES	93
INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM	93
GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES	94
AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	94
CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	95
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	95

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs and Federal-Provincial Coordination Division

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the Governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Personnel Operations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Officer Responsible:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:

Director, Africa
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To organize, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the provinces.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the cooperation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send to the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division

Purpose:
To transmit to the provinces information gathered by the Department, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Most of this material is economic in nature and deals with energy, the environment, trade and natural resources.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame:
A set of documents is dispatched weekly to the ten provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of these exchanges are borne by the Department of External Affairs. The information is collected by the Federal-Provincial Coordination Division from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments:
Not applicable

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Public Works.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner, including the offices of an International Organization and the residences of its Directors) and consular (consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

Authority:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Public Works then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 593-7992

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 34.68 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.41 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 2.97 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.29 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1980-81 was 18,872,266 French francs ($5,074,019).

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec:

Mr. Jacques Côté
Responsible for Francophone Affairs
International Organizations Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

New Brunswick:

Mr. Raymond Daigle
Special Advisor
Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the Standing Technical Secretariat of these Ministers' conferences.

Authority:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs), while the provinces primarily send experts, and also provide some financial support.

Payments:
Following the amalgamation of the two secretariats in 1976 and taking into account increased membership in the conferences, Canada assumes 26% of the Permanent Technical Secretariat's (STP) operating budget. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1982 is approximately $37,000.

In 1982-83, CIDA will set aside $563,000 for this program. The provinces will send ten or more experts on short missions and Quebec will be responsible for a seminar for some ten participants.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Program
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
(CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Gauthier
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs
Francophone Affairs Division

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The annual meetings of CAMES are held concurrently with the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking countries (CONFEMEN). Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1982, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Gauthier
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is the central agency of the federal government primarily responsible for advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. It is concerned with all aspects of an improved performance of the Canadian economy. It is concerned with the harmony of various government actions affecting the economy, the external factors that bear on our domestic performance, and the consistency of economic actions by other levels of government.

The Department is comprised of five areas of responsibility: Tax Policy, Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy, Economic Programs and Government Finance, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers a number of federal-provincial programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the provinces. These include the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

	Page
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	98
FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM	98
FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM	101
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	101
PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	102
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	103
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING	104
CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS	105
RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM	106
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	107
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND	108

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1981 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;

Provincial Subsidies Acts;

Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Newfoundland	9,708	9,758	9,730
Prince Edward Island	659	670	666
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,259	2,242
New Brunswick	1,774	1,836	1,811
Quebec	4,484	4,677	4,783
Ontario	5,504	6,063	6,052
Manitoba	2,176	2,174	2,171
Saskatchewan	2,137	2,159	2,141
Alberta	3,359	3,497	3,624
British Columbia	2,117	2,494	2,538
Total	34,092	35,587	35,758

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services at reasonable levels of taxation.

Authority:
Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended by an Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 and to provide for payments to certain provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94) and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Equalization is a continuing program. The federal government and the provinces are committed to the principle of equalization by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1981. In practice, the program is based upon legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada following consultation between the federal and provincial governments. It has been the practice, since the program began on April 1, 1957, to have it extend for a five year period, as one element of the quinquennial fiscal arrangements between Canada and the provinces. The present quinquennial period began on April 1, 1982 and will run to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The purpose of the equalization program, as stated by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1981, is "to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation". Consistent with this purpose the payments are made free of any conditions.

It has not been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences among provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, provincial costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or per capita yield of provincial tax bases or, more simply, a comparison of "provincial fiscal capacity".

The equalization system used in Canada has two basic elements — the measure of fiscal capacity and the standard. As noted, fiscal capacity is a measure of the capacity of each province to raise revenues by taxation. The standard of equalization is a specified level of fiscal capacity to which each province is entitled to be raised.

The measurement of fiscal capacity for each province is done by estimating the per capita yield in each province from each of the taxes that are levied by provinces, including their local governments. The taxes taken into account in the equalization system include personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverage mark-ups, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, taxes on corporation paid-up capital, property taxes and a wide variety of levies designed to capture some portion of the economic rent from oil, natural gas, potash, other metallic and non-metallic minerals, forestry and water power sites.

The comparison of fiscal capacity is not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yield of a tax in a given province is determined by estimating the amount of a commonly defined base for that tax in the province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the value of oil production in the case of oil revenues. Since any one of the uniformly measured tax bases varies on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yield after applying the average rate of tax also varies. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the standard per capita yield has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The standard of equalization in the present formula is the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This standard is considered to be "representative" of the provinces as a whole because it excludes Alberta, the richest province, and the four Atlantic Provinces, which are the poorest. The two exclusions account, in each case, for about 9 per cent of total provincial population.

The procedure of comparing each province's per capita fiscal capacity with the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five standard provinces is repeated for each of 33 different categories of provincial-local revenue. A province's total per capita equalization entitlement is derived by taking the sum of its per capita entitlements for these 33 sources. These entitlements will be positive where a province's fiscal capacity is below the five province standard, and negative where a province's fiscal capacity is above the five province standard. If the net total of these positive and negative amounts is zero or negative, the province's equalization entitlement will be zero. If the net total is positive, the province will have an equalization entitlement equal to the net per capita total multiplied by its population.

The present equalization formula has three special features:

First, there is a transitional provision which guarantees any province that would be eligible for equalization in 1982-83 successively higher minima entitlements in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The amount of the minimum payment for such a province in 1982-83 is equal to its 1981-82 entitlement plus the average annual absolute increase in its entitlement between 1977-78 and 1981-82 — the first and last years of the previous fiscal arrangements. The minimum payment for 1983-84 is equal to the minimum payment in 1982-83 plus two-thirds of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. The minimum payment for 1984-85 is equal to the minimum payment in 1983-84 plus one-third of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. Manitoba is expected to benefit from this provision in all three years. Quebec is expected to benefit in 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Second, there is a ceiling on total equalization payments for 1983-84 and subsequent years. The ceiling is applied on a cumulative, rather than a "year-over-year", basis with reference to the increase in equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year. The percentage increase in total equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year may not exceed the percentage increase in GNP from 1982 to the relevant calendar year.

Third, there are floors which protect individual provinces from any sharp year-over-year drop in equalization. There are three floors which vary according to the relative per capita fiscal capacity of the province. At the present time a 95 per cent floor (preventing more than a 5 per cent year-over-year drop) would apply to each of the four Atlantic Provinces and an 85 per cent floor would apply to Manitoba and Quebec.

Payments:

Payments to the provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal installments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of installment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

At the present time six provinces qualify for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. The following table indicates the entitlements of each of these provinces, as most recently calculated, for 1981-82, the last year of the previous system, and 1982-83, the first year of the present system.

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

Province	*Total ($ millions)*		*Per capita ($)*	
	1981-82(1)	*1982-83(2)*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Newfoundland	427	502	732	882
Prince Edward Island	103	123	842	1,002
Nova Scotia	504	589	595	693
New Brunswick	422	491	605	703
Quebec	2,353	2,611	365	403
Manitoba	387	425	377	413
Total	4,196	4,741	433	486

(1) As per the third official estimate calculated in December 1981.
(2) As per the second official estimate calculated in July 1982.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

Authority:
Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended by an Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 and to provide for payments to certain provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94), and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977 and 1982, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, began on March 31, 1982 and has no termination date. However, it will undoubtedly be subject to the quinquennial review which has become traditional for programs falling within the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that local government revenues are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to local government revenues). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision has been added to prevent the possibility of making stabilization payments to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall from present or future high levels as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources from peak levels which they achieve from time to time. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program. The only change made to the program in 1982 was the removal of the fixed termination date.

Payments:
No province has ever applied for a payment under the revenue stabilization program since it began in 1967-68.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division and the Department of National Revenue.

Purpose:
To provide income tax collection and related services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes and generally administering provincial income tax acts. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the two Territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario and Alberta for corporate income taxes.

Time Frame:
The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

The agreements provide for the arrangements described below to proceed until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are undertaken as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements authorized under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act allow the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories and give responsibility for administration of provincial legislation to the Minister of National Revenue. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:
The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of tax assessed by the Department of National Revenue in accordance with provincial law. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data become available.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part IV.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective for the five years up to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee will apply to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and

effective in that year. A province is eligible to a revenue guarantee payment if the net result of all these tax changes is to reduce the province's personal income tax revenue by more than 1% of its basic federal tax. The payment would compensate the province for that part of the reduction over the 1% floor. A province would not be eligible to a guarantee payment if it introduced amendments to its Act that are intended to offset the financial effect on its revenue of the federal tax changes. The Province of Quebec has its own personal income tax system and is not directly affected by federal tax changes; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes in the same year similar tax changes to its system, it becomes eligible to a guarantee payment.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Hodgson
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-4873

TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part V

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

Time Frame:
The provisions contained in Part IX of the Income Tax Act for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand were repealed effective December 31, 1978. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Payments in Respect of Taxation Year 1978
Made in 1981-82

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	4
Prince Edward Island	—
Nova Scotia	7
New Brunswick	—
Quebec	3,036
Ontario	651
Manitoba	21
Saskatchewan	(17)
Alberta	264
British Columbia	119
Total	4,085

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
The purpose of these arrangements is to provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

Authority:
The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

Time Frame:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no expiry date, and the federal government can modify the arrangements without provincial consent. Complete termination, however, requires prior notice. Termination takes effect on March 31 of the third year after the year in which the notice is given. In November 1981, the Minister of Finance proposed that national standards for health care be clarified and an effective mechanism for their maintenance developed, in consultation with the provinces, for incorporation in new federal legislation by March 31, 1983. He also stated the government's belief that "new federal-provincial arrangements for the joint financing of post-secondary education and human resources development are urgently needed. Accordingly, the Secretary of State and the Minister of Employment and Immigration will pursue consultations with the provinces to develop new and more effective federal-provincial arrangements in these fields".

Financing and Operation:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements specify the method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the pre-1977 cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

Each province or territory's entitlement is equal to the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of that province or territory.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. It is equalized to a representative average standard, under the general equalization formula, and grows with the yield of basic federal tax and corporate taxable income. In addition, Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points under the contracting- out arrangements.

The cash payment to any province or territory is the difference between total entitlements and the tax transfer. It ensures that all provinces and territories receive an equal amount per person to finance these programs.

Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which obtained for all provinces nationally in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces and territories also receive a grant of $20 per capita escalated from 1977-78 by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy. This grant is designed to cover certain Extended Health Care services.

Additional information on the four programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

Payments:
The following table provides a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1982-83.

TABLE 4

Established Programs Financing, 1982-83
($ millions)

Province	Cash Transfer(1)	Tax Transfer(3)	Extended Health Care	Total Contributions
Newfoundland	142.1	120.2	18.9	281.2
Prince Edward Island	30.7	25.9	4.1	60.7
Nova Scotia	212.2	179.5	28.2	419.8
New Brunswick	174.3	147.4	23.1	344.9
Quebec(2)	963.9	2,022.6	214.8	3,201.3
Ontario	2,029.5	1,970.2	287.6	4,287.3
Manitoba	257.0	217.4	34.1	508.6
Saskatchewan	269.2	181.3	32.4	482.9
Alberta	418.7	647.6	76.7	1,143.0
British Columbia	591.6	699.3	92.8	1,383.8
Northwest Territories	11.8	9.8	1.6	23.1
Yukon	4.4	6.5	0.8	11.8
Total	5,105.5	6,227.8	815.0	12,148.3

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Interim estimates of entitlements as of July 1982.

(1) The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

(2) Refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

(3) Includes associated equalization paid under the general equalization formula.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960's.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act

Time Frame:
The contracting-out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the contracting-out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his basic federal tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan as well as for three other smaller programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended 1982.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youh Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1982-83.

TABLE 5

Program and Form of Contracting Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1982-83
Established Programs Financing	
8.5 Tax Points Abatement	654.0
Special Welfare	
5 Tax Points Abatement	372.7
Youth Allowances Recovery	
3 Tax Points Abatement	223.6

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre

Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch.

Purpose:
To rationalize intergovernmental taxation arrangements through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Agreements with the participating provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and have recently been renewed through March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
By quoting a provincial sales tax licence, federal departments in the participating provinces purchase goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes. The Department of Finance calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, federal expenditures on goods and services are allocated to provinces by means of a comprehensive set of indices based on criteria applied to various types of expenditure. A further set of indices determines the taxability of each category of goods or services, by department and province.

Some taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers, the major taxable expenditures being made for fuel. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation purchased by public servants in travel status, and on building materials purchased by contractors for use in federal construction or maintenance contracts. These taxes were being borne by departments prior to 1977, and are therefore not specific to the Reciprocal Taxation program.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Finance, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments quite separate from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Participating provinces, have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act. Consequently, they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:
Payments in respect of provincial taxes by the Department of Finance to the participating provinces under reciprocal taxation are as follows:

TABLE 6

Estimated Expenditures Under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1982-83
Sales Tax	136.0
Motor Vehicle Registrations	3.6
Additional Equalization	6.8
Total	146.4

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $16.1 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1982-83. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel and, for materials purchased by building contractors, are not included in the above figures.

For Further Information:
General:

General Director
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-5083

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F. Stuart Watson, Chief
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
100 Metcalfe Street, 4th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5

Tel.: (613) 996-5277

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

Authority:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($000)

Province	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Estimates**
Newfoundland	11,980	8,915	10,900
Prince Edward Island	2,111	1,389	1,900
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	4,242	3,329	3,500
Ontario	52,440	8,342	39,700
Manitoba	7,551	5,620	5,300
Saskatchewan	269	190	200
Alberta	50,970	54,867	89,300
British Columbia	5,236	5,102	4,300
Northwest Territories	721	396	600
Yukon	653	349	600
Total	136,173	88,499	156,300

* Estimates made in September 1982. Excludes prior year adjustments of $10,000,000 which cannot be allocated by province.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:

Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees, Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch.

Purpose:

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority:

Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame:

The first loans out of surplus moneys were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:

The Canada Pension Plan provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month the Department of Health and Welfare determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available to loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding ten years from residents in each province. Loans are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of twenty years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

TABLE 8

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
($ millions)

	Total to March 31, 1981	*Fiscal year 1981-82*	*Total to March 31, 1982*
Newfoundland	367.2	53.0	420.1
Prince Edward Island	75.2	11.5	86.7
Nova Scotia	712.0	96.3	808.0
New Brunswick	532.0	75.6	607.7
Quebec	87.5	6.3	93.8
Ontario	9,795.2	1,268.7	11,063.9
Manitoba	1,046.4	135.0	1,181.4
Saskatchewan	806.8	109.6	916.4
Alberta	1,835.9	295.8	2,131.8
British Columbia	2,680.0	378.0	3,058.2
Canada	136.4	17.6	154.0
Total*	18,074.6	2,447.8	20,522.3
Average Interest Rate	8.87%	15.43%	9.65%

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-9599

Officer Responsible:

C.R. Leblanc
Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 995-7391

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ORIGIN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the BNA Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the BNA Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. In the Atlantic provinces however, except Quebec, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences and (d) the coordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The Department is composed of four major activity areas: Atlantic Fisheries Services, Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries, Economic Development and Marketing and Ocean Science and Surveys, each carried out under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Minister. In addition, a Small Craft Harbours Branch and a Management Services Bureau are each headed by a Director General.

The Department is responsible for a broad range of programs related to the management of the fisheries resources and to the protection of the aquatic environment. In summary these include:

- management of all of Canada's ocean fisheries and some inland fisheries;
- fisheries, oceanography and freshwater research which contribute to the understanding, management and optimum utilization of renewable aquatic resources;
- administration of international treaties and agreements covering management of fisheries and other aquatic renewable resources and the quality of the marine environment;
- development of policies in areas of fisheries marketing and economic development;
- economic research and surveys related to the management of commercial and recreational fisheries;
- hydrographic surveying and charting of navigable coastal and inland waters.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs are directed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefit to Canada from the use of fisheries and other aquatic living resources of coastal and inland waters and at maintaining and conserving these resources and the aquatic environment in a healthy, productive state.

Specific programs are carried out by the Department in all regions to ensure: the conservation, protection and development of fisheries resources; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products and the assistance to fishermen and the industry in the development of new products and more effective harvesting and production. Programs are also carried out to develop information on the role and management of sport fishing in Canada.

Programs of fisheries research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from research stations located in coastal and inland areas. The scope of fisheries research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution and migrations of economically valuable fish, marine mammals and shellfish, the forecasting of fish stock abundance, the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and freshwater, the study of relationships between species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analysis to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use.

Support is given in various ways to strengthen the fishing industry's capabilities to market and promote the sale of fish products and obtain the most favourable prices. In addition, long-range and strategic planning is carried out aimed at the orderly economic development of the industry. The Department is also involved with the collection, analysis and distribution of all kinds of statistics relating to fish catches, production and trade.

Various financial assistance programs for commercial fishermen are also carried out, including the Fishing Vessel Assistance Program, the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan and the administration of loans under the Fisheries Improvement Loan Act.

The Department is actively involved in negotiating agreements or treaties with foreign countries concerning fishing rights or trade arrangements.

OCEAN SCIENCE AND SURVEYS (OSS)

OSS is composed of two major operational elements: the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) and oceanographic science.

The CHS is responsible for gathering and publishing bathymetric data and marine navigation information of Canada's navigable waters and adjacent international waters. This information is essential for the safe, orderly and efficient conduct of commercial, recreational and defence shipping. It also has the operational responsibility for integrated geophysical/hydrographic surveys of the continental margin and inland seas. Such surveys are essential to obtain a comprehensive description of the extent of the submerged continental land mass and for the control, management and development of mineral and petroleum resources in these areas.

Oceanography is defined as the science related to the marine system, its resources, ecology and processes. The oceanographic programs of OSS are focused mainly on long term studies of physical, chemical and biological marine resources. These progams, therefore, include a substantial proportion of the entire field of marine ecology and thus, complement those Fisheries management programs which are directed towards understanding the ecology of economic, or potentially economic marine species.

	Page
SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM	112
FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	112
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM	113
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE	113
SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA	114

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Purpose:
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marine Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marine Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants but rather the construction is performed by the Federal Government (Department of Public Works).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.T. Brodersen, Director General
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 995-2003

FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional Directors General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversion and modification of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleet.

Authority:
Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program that began in 1942. It has undergone changes since its inception and it now applies to fishing vessels less than 22.86 metres long and more than 7.62 metres long in the sea coast fisheries and more than 4.87 metres long in the inland fisheries.

Financing and Operation:
The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost, to a maximum of $125,000 for steel vessels and $100,000 for all others.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (IT&C) may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 22.86 metres under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 9% of the approved cost. In addition DFO may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost.

The IT&C contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFO contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

In order to receive assistance, fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the DFO regional office.

Payments:
Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance.

For Further Information:

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Gulf Region
P.O. Box 270
St. Joseph, Westmorland Co.
New Brunswick
EOA 2Y0

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Dr. G.H. Lawler
Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15500
901, Cap Diamant
Quebec, Quebec

Director
Economic Programs
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
3050 Harvester Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7N 3J1

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoudland
A1C 5X1

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection and Technology Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception.

Authority:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Bond
Director
Inspection and Technology Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 995-2203

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the Province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

Regional:

Mr. E. Dunne
Regional Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

Tel.: (709) 737-4419

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Enhancement Services Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Purpose:
To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. augment national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. preserve the environment.

Authority:
Cabinet approval in Spring of 1977.

Time Frame:
Phase I of a two phase program, started in August, 1978 and will last seven years. Cabinet has recently approved Phase II in principle.

Financing and Operation:
A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the Federal Government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million; starting in 1979-80.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

Payments:
The Province of British Columbia conducts certain activities for the federal government under contract.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.C. Davis
Director General
Operations Directorate
Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has three main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, in which he is assisted by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with provinces. He is supported in the second area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements with the territorial governments. The third area, in which support is provided by the Office of Native Claims, concerns the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces.

The activities of the Office of Native Claims in the negotiation of native claims settlements is guided by separate policy statements on comprehensive claims "In All Fairness" and specific claims "Outstanding Business", issued by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in December 1981 and May 1982 respectively. Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces must be involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements.

When this situation arises, the negotiations are tripartite and the resultant settlement agreements set out the rights and benefits to be granted to the native groups concerned by the federal and provincial governments, commensurate with their respective roles and responsibilities. Although land claims settlements are held to be outside the scope of this report, the tripartite agreements reached to date are listed hereunder for information purposes:

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)
Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)
Penticton Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1982 (B.C.)
Osoyoos Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1982 (B.C.)

In the administration of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Fourteen programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Canada—Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements;
2. Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement;
3. Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement;
4. Forest Fire Agreements;
5. Indian Economic Development Fund;
6. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario;
7. Policing Agreements;
8. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
9. Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.;
10. Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc.;
11. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
12. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians;
13. Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities;
14. Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities.

Implementation of the mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is based upon Canada's seven national objectives for the North, established in 1972. Those include provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. They include the following:

1. Canada—Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development;
2. Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories;
3. Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory;
4. Canada—Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement;
5. Canada—Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Renewable Resource Development;
6. Mackenzie River Basin Study;
7. Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories;
8. Yukon River Basin Study Agreement;
9. Canada — Northwest Territories Wildlife Research and Coordination Agreement;
10. Canada — Northwest Territories Reconstruction of Roads Agreement;
11. Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;
12. Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;
13. Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;
14. Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;
15. Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;
16. Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;
17. Canada — Manitoba — Northwest Territories — Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Inter- jurisdictional Caribou Management Board.

Page

Indian and Inuit Affairs

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS 118
MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT 118
NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT 118
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS 119
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND 120
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO 120
POLICING AGREEMENTS 120
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN 121
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC. 121
MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC. 122
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION 122
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS 123
AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES 123
AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES 124

Northern Affairs

CANADA—YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 124
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 125
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY 126
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 127
CANADA—YUKON SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 127
MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY 128
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 128
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY AGREEMENT 129
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND COORDINATION AGREEMENT 129
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AGREEMENT 130
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 130
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 131
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 131
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 132
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 132
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 133
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD 133

Indian and Inuit Affairs

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Designated Programs to Eligible Communities with substantial Native populations in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Orders in Council P.C. 1981-1844 and P.C. 1981-1845 authorize the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 4, 1981 and remain in force for five years from April 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador and Community and Economic Development, Education and Housing programs to the residents of Conne River on the island of Newfoundland.

The federal government and the province respectively share 90 per cent and 10 per cent of costs of programs and services to Native People in the eligible communities, with the province assuming 100% of the costs of the same programs and services for non-native residents of the communities.

Payments:
The maximum Federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to Designated Programs in Eligible Communities in Labrador is $29,135,100 to the province's share of $9,696,600.

For Conne River, the maximum federal contribution for the period of the Agreement will be $3,864,900 to the provincial share of $1,187,100.

For Further Information:

Mr. Dan E. Goodleaf
Director General
Program Planning and Policy Coordination
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

- Headquarters and Manitoba Regional Office, DIAND
- the other signatories: Federal government, province of Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the Northern Flood Committee.

Purpose:
The Agreement provides for certain remedial and mitigatory measures to be delivered to the five Indian Bands to mitigate the effects of the hydro electric power project.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1977-2276

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed in September 1977, and will continue to be in effect for the lifetime of the project (including any substantial redevelopment).

Financing and Operation:
The terms of the Agreement assign various responsibilities for implementation to the four signatories.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Resource, Economic and Employment Development
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-2682

Regional Director General
Manitoba Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3

Tel.: (204) 949-2474

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To transfer to the province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $9 million a year for eight years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Aurélien Gill
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 3725, Station St-Rock
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2

Tel.: (418) 694-3270

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the province.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $300,000 annually. This amount will increase next year because of the large number of grass and forest fires this year.

For Further Information:
General:

Senior Resource's Adviser
Indian Minerals Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1327

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Leask, Director General
Reserves and Trusts
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1270

In each region please contact the Director of Operations, Indian Affairs.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

The Standards and Systems Division of the Economic and Employment Development Branch

Purpose:

The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

Authority:

Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608)

Time Frame:

The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:

The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

Payments:

No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1541

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate, Ontario

Purpose:

To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement pertains to all matters relating to the development, management and harvesting of renewable natural resources, including but not restricted to commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

Authority:

Order in Council P.C. 1972-73-1592, and P.C. 1974-78-2040

Time Frame:

The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980. A further two year extension of this Agreement is presently being negotiated.

Financing and Operation:

Total annual cost $4,000,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. E. Harrigan
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Tel.: (416) 966-6201

POLICING AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Housing and Band Support Directorate, Headquarters

Purpose:

To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

Authority:

On June 21, 1973 the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. On May 2, 1979 Treasury Board approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the OPP and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provinces, Territorial Government and Yukon are in place with the exception of New Brunswick. There is also a consolidated contribution arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame:

The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. A review is underway to deal with the financing responsibility for this program between the Solicitor General's Department and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Financing and Operation:

Cost-recovery arrangements for 1980-81 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal).

Payments:

The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1980-81 was $3,941,338.

For Further Information:

Director General
Housing and Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Director
Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:

The Agreement consists in cost-sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:

Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the government of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:

Although this Agreement has been in use since June 20, 1974, it is presently being re-negotiated and has not yet been approved.

Financing and Operation:

Due to the changes made to the Agreement, we recommend that no mention of cost-share or actual figures be identified.

Payments:

Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Capital Management Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1201

Regional Director General
Department of Indian and Northern Development
2332—11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7

Tel.: (306) 359-5950

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
T.B. Minute 756549—March 30, 1978
T.B. Minute 756546—March 30, 1978

Time Frame:
April 1978 to March 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Saskatchewan, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. The grant and contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.6 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Business Loan Fund up to $1.5 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.E. Hobbs
Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1541

Officer Responsible:

Director
Indian and Inuit Economic Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 996-1751

MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1975-707 dated March 27, 1975

Time Frame:
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Manitoba, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. Contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.1 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Economic Development Fund, up to $6 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.E. Hobbs
Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1541

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The regional directorates concerned

Purpose:
The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:
The Indian Act (Section 114)
Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Periodically, tuition agreements are established on a basis which reflects the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation:
Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments:
Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $6,000,000.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P.E. Bisson
Director
Education Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3555

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:
Regional Director, Ontario

Purpose:
To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capita costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by the Department of National Health and Welfare,which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children in Indian communities in the area served by Childrens' Aid Societies (about ⅓ of the Indian population of Manitoba), the services of those societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own home and placing them preferably with Indian families.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 655395 dated May 26, 1966

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect April 1, 1965 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of 90 days' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Manitoba for the cost of services to and maintenance of children in care and for the cost of services to families up to a maximum of $350,000 per year, as negotiated and allowed under the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Childrens' Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own homes and placing them preferably with Indian families.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

Northern Affairs

CANADA — YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DRIE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To enable Canada and the Yukon to jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at developing the tourism industry while at the same time enhancing income and employment opportunities for residents.

Authority:
Canada — Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
This Agreement is aimed at instituting a process of restructuring and strengthening the tourism industry and providing the basic research and planning required for the development of a long term tourism development strategy.

The Agreement provides for programming related to Tourism Development and Tourism Research and Planning.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the expenditure of $6.0 million ($1.5 million DIAND, $3.6 million DRIE, $0.9 million YTG)

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Denis Watson
Regional Director General, Yukon Region
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, MSSD, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the Territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territories, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Northwest Territories.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1984-85 and subsequent years.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1977-78 ($000)	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Operating Grant	106,835	128,292	147,876	156,083	199,859
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	27,517	—	—	—	—
Capital Grant	49,092	52,378	54,815	59,463	73,695

* Effective January 1, 1978 the Northwest Territories began levying its own income taxes. For prior years, a payment was made to the Government of the Northwest Territories levying personal and corporate income taxes.

For Further Information:
General:

Mrs. E. Cooperstein
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Hélène Gendron
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Yukon is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, MSSD, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territory, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Yukon Territory.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1984-85 and subsequent years.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1977-78 ($000)	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Operating Grant	15,951	17,068	22,893	32,209	39,913
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	13,361	15,146	12,877	—	—
Capital Grant	11,606	14,420	15,481	20,048	22,233

* Effective January 1, 1980 the Yukon started levy its own income taxes. No grant-in-lieu of income taxes is therefore payable for fiscal years commencing with 1980-81.

For Further Information:
General:

Mrs. E. Cooperstein
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Hélène Gendron
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and will terminate in 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0440

CANADA—YUKON SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DRIE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at expansion of the renewable resource information base and the development of recreation and tourism facilities in the Yukon.

Authority:
Canada—Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The objective of this Agreement is to ensure that development of Yukon resources proceed in an orderly fashion and that residents of the territory are provided with an opportunity to participate and to take advantage of economic and employment opportunities associated with the development of these resources.

The Agreement provides for program areas: Resource Inventories, Tourism and Recreation Facilities, Manpower Development, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $6.6 million ($1.4 million DIAND, $3.12 million DRIE and $2.08 million territorial government). (See table 3).

TABLE 3

	($ million)
Resource Inventories	2.4
Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2.5
Manpower Development	1.5
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.2
Total	6.6

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0440

MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY

Administered By:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee

Purpose:
To gain a better understanding of the Mackenzie River Basin with emphasis on the water-related resources.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1978-2-3154, April 20, 1978, P.C. 1981-3-3222, T.B. No. 779182 pursuant to the Canada Water Act and the Northern Inland Waters Act.

Order in Council No. 417-78, April 4, 1978 pursuant to the Department of the Environment Act (Alberta).

Order in Council No. O.C. 1021, April 27, 1978 pursuant to the Canada — British Columbia Joint Development Act.

Order in Council No. 552-78, April 11, 1978 pursuant to the Water Management Act 1972 (Saskatchewan).

Time Frame:
The study was undertaken during 1978-1981. The final report was released on February 26, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The budget for the study was $1,600,000 but the actual expenditures amounted to $1,345,000. The expenditures were shared in the following manner:

Department of Environment	$ 652,500
Department of Transport	$ 20,000
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	$ 349,700
Province of British Columbia	$ 107,600
Province of Alberta	$ 174,850
Province of Saskatchewan	$ 40,350

Reports available:

1. Mackenzie River Basin Study Report
2. Sensitive Areas, Literature Review, WATDOC References
3. Alluvial Ecosystems
4. Spring Breakup
5. Hydrometeorological Network Design
6. Hydrometeorological Network Design, Background Reports
7. Slave River Delta
8. Athabasca Sand Dunes in Saskatchewan
9. Daily Hydrological Model Users Manual

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Water Resources Division
Northern Renewable Resources Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0339

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. A.G. Redshaw
Assistant Director, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 820-8111

Mr. D. Billing
Chief of Environmental Protection for the Northwest Territories
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7645

Mr. D. Davis
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 523-4691

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and reduce future flood damage control costs by development in these areas.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1978-2-3077, October 4, 1978
Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The flood risk mapping of Hay River has been completed at a cost of approximately $225,000. This project was undertaken through an exchange of letters between the Ministers of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada.

Mapping an hydraulic studies have been initiated in the communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Tuktoyaktuk.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A.G. Redshaw
Assistant Director, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 820-8111

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon River Basin Committee

Purpose:
The objective of the Agreement is to undertake joint studies leading to the formulation of a planning framework under which potential development alternatives in the Basin may be evaluated. The Agreement Terms of Reference states that the studies to be undertaken and the planning framework to be formulated shall be sufficiently broad in scope that all significant water-related development alternatives in the Yukon River Basin will be evaluated in terms of their social, economic and environmental effects.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1980-3-2106, 31st day of July 1980 and by Territorial Ordinance No. 7, 16th day of April, 1980, pursuant to the Yukon Act;
Order in Council No. 1802 August 21, 1980;
Order in Council No. P.C. 1980-3-2106, 31st day of July 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The cost of the study is not to exceed $2,200,000 and will be shared 50% by Environment Canada, 40% by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and 5% by each of the Governments of the Yukon and British Columbia.

For Further Information:

Mr. Denis Watson
Regional Director, Yukon Region
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND COORDINATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Regional Director, Northern Affairs Program, Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To review and recommend a program for wildlife research in the Northwest Territories other than migratory bird research and research in National Parks.

Authority:
The general authority comes from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act and the Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect on July 26, 1979 and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Federal Government will contribute a sum not to exceed $800,000 for each year of the Agreement; the Government of the Northwest Territories will contribute a sum not to exceed $400,000 for each year of the Agreement.

For Further Information:

Mr. H. Beaubier
Director, Northwest Territories Region
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make available to the Government of the Northwest Territories funds for the reconstruction of roads in the Northwest Territories in accordance with an approved project.

Authority:
Treasury Board 773666, October 16, 1980 and Treasury Board Minute 780178, January 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect in 1980 and has been extended to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
A contribution of up to, but not exceeding $3,609,000 in 1982-83 may be made available to the Government of the Northwest Territories by Canada, to be used by the Territorial Government for the reconstruction of roads in accordance with an approved project, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the expenditure of up to $3,609,000 in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.G. Cleghorn
A/Assistant Director, Infrastructure
Mining Management and Infrastructure Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0033

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities to the levels paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting the fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $120,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities to the levels paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting the fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $80,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost of 700 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $1,100,000.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Whitehorse. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost of 700 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $900,000.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost of 1,000 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Whitehorse. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost of 1,000 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1982-83 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Environment, Governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To co-ordinate the management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou herds and to establish a process of shared responsibility between Governments and the native users of the caribou herds.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1982-83-2945

Time Frame:
Until June 3, 1992

Financing and Operation:
The objective of this Agreement is to ensure the management of the Barren-Ground Caribou herds which migrate from the Northwest Territories to Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the full involvement of Native people who have traditionally hunted this resource.

The Agreement provides funds for a Secretariat, the production of an Annual Report, an independent research review capability and the production of a newsletter.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $75,000 annually divided equally between DIAND, DOE, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Abrahamson
Chief
Social and Cultural Development Division
Northern Coordination and Social Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9458

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries, in particular. The development of export trade and external trade policies are high priorities. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through assistance to private companies, associations and businessmen, but in numerous areas the provincial governments become involved.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the provinces and municipalities, the Department advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the Canadian Commercial Corporation. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Enterprise Development Board, Regional Enterprise Development Boards, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

Page
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP) 136
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS 136
CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM 137
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA 137
SPECIAL MARKETS — SPECIAL PROJECTS 138
SPECIAL MARKETS — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE 138
SPECIAL MARKETS — MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL 139
CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY 139
INSTITUTIONAL MARKET PROGRAM 140
COMMITTEE ON MEGAPROJECT INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL BENEFITS (C-MIRB) 140
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) 141
WORLD SYMPOSIUM ON ASBESTOS 141
CANADIAN ASBESTOS INFORMATION CENTRE 142

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP)

Administered By:
Design Canada, Industry, Trade & Commerce and the provincial agency designated by each participating province.

Purpose:
To strengthen the design and product development capability of companies by:

- undertaking a design and product development capability audit of the company, and identifying the corporate strengths and weaknesses;
- developing proposals to strengthen the product design and development capability of the firms;
- facilitating the effectiveness of other programs aimed at corporate development and expansion.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute No. 777625 dated June 24, 1981 and Order in Council No. P.C. 1981-4/2459 dated September 3, 1981

Time Frame:
Subject to the signing of the federal/provincial agreements, budgetary and other necessary approvals, this program will be available from date of signing of the agreements to March 31, 1982 in the first instance, with possibility of extension to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
PDMP has been established as a joint federal/provincial experimental program to assist companies to design and develop new and improved products.

The company provides up to 25% of the cost of the project with the balance cost shared equally between the federal and provincial governments. Maximum allowable cost shared expenditures are $250,000 per province per year.

Eligible costs include a product audit, prototype development, preproduction drawing and trial marketing costs. Projects are approved by a joint federal/provincial selection committee. Projects are administered by the province concerned.

Payments:
Costs are reimbursed to the company on the basis of work performed.

For Further Information:
General:

Design Canada or DITC Regional Office
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Duncan
Director
Analysis and Program Development
Design Canada
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 992-5004

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority:
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government shares in the costs of the tours with the provinces and, in most cases, the tour wholesalers and airline carrier partners pro-rates on the basis of the estimated benefits.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. S. Emelyanov
Manager, Travel Trade Activities (Canada)

Mr. Jack Houlahan
Manager, Marketing Field Operations (U.S.)

Mr. John Burchell
Assistant Director, Marketing Field
Operations (Overseas)

CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (e.g. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT directs and pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up of representatives of the CGOT, NFB and the private sector.

When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request the province which originally submitted the film to provide the prints. CGOT shares the cost of these film prints with the sponsor.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were $626,000 in 1981-82. Projected expenditures for 1982-83 are $653,500.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Frank A. Healy
Manager
Promotional Production, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-7977

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Sue Barnabé
Supervisor, Film Program
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-7977

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, filmmakers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 40 per cent of the total.

Payments:
In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% ($4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of American Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is $215,000 for 1982-83.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Louis Rocque
Chief, Public Relations, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Michael Alexander
Supervisor, Visit Canada (Media),
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-2894

SPECIAL MARKETS — SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To provide the promotional/exhibit support required to communicate to the travel trade via special interest shows, selected consumer shows, conventions, seminars, conference and a marketplace.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces and related Canadian trade partners. As well as organizing Rendez-vous Canada, a travel marketplace, there is additional participation in travel trade and selected consumer related promotions; in placing window displays and providing point of purchase display material and posters, and from time to time, building exhibits to present Canada as a desirable travel destination. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and offshore markets but regularly there are activities directed toward domestic markets.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated $1,120,500 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon
Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud, Manager
Special Projects, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-0011

SPECIAL MARKETS—AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The program is operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and is interphased with like programs of the provincial tourism departments. A comprehensive promotional program — advertising

(print and radio), editorial publicity, film, publications, public relations, promotions, displays and posters — has been developed to reach the designated target markets. A merchandising program, based on the symbol and slogan, has been developed and Treasury Board approval gained to enter into licensing agreements with leading Canadian manufacturers in the incentive and sales promotion fields.

Payments:
The CGOT has made use of "seed money" to develop concepts and prototypes for adoption and purchase by provincial government and tourism industry partners. The federal government's share for 1982-83 is $250,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon, Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager
Attitude and Awareness Program
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-0536

SPECIAL MARKETS — MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To increase awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international congresses and incentive travel programs to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project. For fiscal year 1982-83, the combined program budget for Overseas markets and the United States will surpass $660,050.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon
Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Assistant Director
Meetings and Incentive Travel,
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Transport
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, portion and characteristics of travel by Canadians intra and interprovincially and internationally.
2. To collect information on the frequency, seasonality, characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
   a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits;

  b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller

3. To collect information on the characteristics of the traveller.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT) is responsible for conducting a basic survey quarterly utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces particularly for the third quarter of the year. The survey will be carried out every other year starting in 1982.

Regular publications on the results are provided by CGOT and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to CGOT or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The CGOT budget for this program is $500,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Gordon Taylor
Assistant Director, Research and Analysis
Policy, Planning and Co-ordination
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-3564

INSTITUTIONAL MARKET PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Market Opportunities Program.

Purpose:
To increase the awareness amongst public sector purchasers of the potential benefits to Canada of buying Canadian manufactured goods and to provide access to Canadian manufacturers to this lucrative public sector market.

Authority:
Ministerial approval for Industry, Trade and Commerce financial contribution of $125,000 received in February 1982.

Time Frame:
The funded portion of the program started in September 1981 and concluded in November 1982. Plans are being formulated to perpetuate this initiative in other product areas for at least an additional year.

Financing and Operation:
Financing was shared by each province and the territories according to the domestic provincial production of each jurisdiction and the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Supply and Services. The program was administered by a committee composed of representatives from each jurisdiction. To facilitate decision-making an executive committee was formed which group included representatives from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Department of Supply and Services. The coordination and direction of the reverse trade show was under the guidance of a contractor until November 1982.

Payments:
A contribution by Industry, Trade and Commerce of $125,000 was given to the Institutional Market Program, and Supply and Services contributed Canadian Government Expositions Centre services valued at $185,000. A total of $125,000 of provincial contributions were made to provide a budget for the 1982 event and other costs amounting to $435,000.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Thomas N. Parrott
Coordinator
Canadian Market Opportunities Program
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

COMMITTEE ON MEGAPROJECT INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL BENEFITS (C-MIRB)

Administered By:
The Office of Industrial and Regional Benefits.

Purpose:
The C-MIRB is a federal-provincial consultative and coordinating body responsible for ensuring that megaprojects and projects on Canada Lands make maximum use of Canadian planning and management skills, project development abilities and material and machinery supply capabilities.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction

Time Frame:
A continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Committee, composed of officials from DRIE, COGLA, EMR, DIAND, CEIC, MSERD, Finance, DOC, MOT and DF&O of the federal government and representatives from the provincial and territorial government, reviews the industrial and regional benefits plans of project sponsors to ensure that Canadian suppliers have full and fair access to the business opportunities generated by megaprojects (i.e. generally projects valued at $100 million or more). As a second, but no less important responsibility, the Committee encourages the creation of Canadian companies which can satisfy material, equipment or service requirements for domestic megaprojects and which, in the long term, have a reasonable chance of developing into competitive business entities. The Committee meets formally in various centres across the country and will deal with between 20 and 25 projects in a year.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretariat
Committee on Megaproject Industrial and Regional Benefits
Office of Industrial and Regional Benefits
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP)

Administered By:
Resource Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia and to reduce its dependence on the highly cyclical North American market, through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets, particularly within building codes and standards.

Authority:
The current five-year COMDP, approved by Treasury Board (TB774239) and Order in Council (1981-70) is a tripartite program funded equally by Industry, Trade and Commerce, the British Columbia Department of Industry and Small Business Development and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame:
The current program is for the period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of British Columbia and COFI have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $10.5 million to the five-year COMDP for a combined total of $31.5 million for that period. The program is operated by COFI under the direction of the Steering Committee. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Industries Branch of Industry, Trade and Commerce which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
General:

Resource Industries Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

E.J. Ward
Director General
Resource Industries Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 996-4963

WORLD SYMPOSIUM ON ASBESTOS

Administered By:
Resource Industries Branch

Purpose:
The World Symposium on Asbestos was organized to examine the critical scientific, medical, social and industrial issues related to the health hazards of asbestos with speakers and participants representing the various groups (government regulatory officials, medical researchers, scientists, industry representatives, union leaders and media) interested in the matter from all over the world.

Authority:
The World Symposium on Asbestos was co-sponsored by the Government of Canada, the Government of Quebec and the Commission of the European Communities. It was held under the aegis of the Canada/European Communities Framework Agreement on Commercial and Economic Cooperation.

The authority to co-sponsor this conference was granted to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce by Treasury Board Minute 775534, March 12, 1981 which was amended by Treasury Board Minute 782223, April 8, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Symposium was held in Montreal, Quebec, May 24-27, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The Governments of Canada and Quebec each approved a financial support of $250,000 each for a total maximum amount of $500,000. The Government of Canada's share was provided via a contract to the Institut de recherche et de développement sur l'amiante (IRDA), Sherbrooke, Quebec, which served in a treasury function to administer the funds provided by the two governments for the Symposium. IRDA is a non-profit organization jointly funded by the Government of Quebec and the Quebec asbestos industry to undertake research projects on new asbestos products and new processes. The Government of Quebec provided a grant to IRDA.

A Steering Committee was formed to advise and report to the Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce of Canada and Énergie et Ressources of Quebec on the aims of the Symposium, its content, format, and results and the use of funds. It included one representative from each of the following organizations: Government of Canada (Co-chairman), Government of Quebec (Co-chairman), Commission of the European Communities (Co-chairman), labour unions, Canadian asbestos industry, International asbestos industry and IRDA (Secretary General).

More than 700 participants from all parts of the world attended the Symposium including 68 speakers, panelists and session chairmen and more than a hundred journalists.

The Canadian Asbestos Information Centre, Montreal, Quebec , will publish the proceedings of the Symposium.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Gary J. Nash
Director
Metals and Minerals Group
Resource Industries Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 992-5672

CANADIAN ASBESTOS INFORMATION CENTRE

Administered By:
Resource Industries Branch

Purpose:
The Centre was created for promoting the safe use of asbestos and providing, in Canada and abroad, information on asbestos of both a scientific and technical nature.

Authority:
The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce was granted the authorization to pay a grant in the amount of $400,000 to establish the Canadian Asbestos Information Centre by Treasury Board Minute 781051, dated February 17, 1982.

Time Frame:
On going

Financing and Operation:
The Centre was created through a formal agreement between the Government of Canada, the Institut de recherche et de développement sur l'amiante (IRDA), Sherbrooke, Quebec, and the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health (IOEH), Montreal, Quebec. The IOEH is supported by the Canadian asbestos mining industry, while IRDA is supported by the Quebec mining industry and the Government of Quebec.

In addition to the $400,000 grant received from the Government of Canada, the Centre is also financed by contributions from members of the two founding institutes.

The Centre is governed by a Board of Directors composed of at least one representative of the Government of Canada, the representatives of the Government of Quebec who sit on the Board of IRDA, and six representatives of asbestos-producing companies belonging to IOEH.

The Board elects a president from among its own members and hires an executive Vice-President and a Director General, both of whom report to the President.

The Executive Vice-President is primarily responsible for the Centre's governmental relations. His office is in Ottawa.

The Director General is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Centre and manages all activities connected with the collection and dissemination of information both in Canada and abroad. His office is in Montreal.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officers:

Mr. Gary J. Nash
Director
Metals and Minerals Group
Resource Industries Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 992-5672

Mr. George Dahmen
Director General
Canadian Asbestos Information Centre
1130 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 410
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2M8

Tel.: (514) 844-3956

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of four federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

Page

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES 145

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW 146

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME 147

UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME 148

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:

Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A Contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

TABLE 1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*Estimates 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,280	12,075	11,410	14,675	32,000
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	80,500
New Brunswick	27,573	34,750	35,050	24,449	40,000
Quebec	628,310	628,500	629,880	630,340	634,300
Ontario	811,929	844,380	849,980	857,040	863,100
Manitoba	103,130	103,240	103,050	102,830	102,624
Saskatchewan	82,854	93,016	67,632	96,920	98,100
Alberta	189,970	195,030	200,890	207,850	216,600
British Columbia	249,760	253,020	256,690	263,650	271,500
Yukon	719	13,110	7,422	18,876	40,000
Northwest Territories	14,379	9,336	11,913	23,425	42,700
Total	2,109,904	2,186,457	2,173,917	2,240,055	2,421,424

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/ territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel, Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 992-3640

Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 995-0026

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal cases.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and by April 15, 1974 agreements with all provinces were in force. The original agreements were of an indefinite duration but were negotiated for a period of one year in 1976-77, the provinces having rejected a federal proposal for a longer term. In June of 1978 the provinces agreed to a four-year proposal by the federal government which was retroactive to 1977-78. The agreements have been extended to cover the 1981-82 fiscal year. The current agreements are under negotiation with the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, the federal government will assist each province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution will keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. During the final four years of the agreement, the federal contribution will be increased by the lesser of:

(a) the percentage increase in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*Estimates 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	363,000	398,000	429,616	468,711
Prince Edward Island	73,800	78,000	87,264	95,205
Nova Scotia	774,000	848,000	946,197	1,032,301
New Brunswick	547,200	599,000	651,058	710,304
Quebec	5,785,000	6,326,000	7,042,476	7,683,341
Ontario	7,772,000	8,508,000	9,488,432	10,351,879
Manitoba	950,000	1,040,000	1,160,581	1,266,194
Saskatchewan	872,000	955,000	1,065,789	1,162,776
Alberta	1,795,000	1,970,000	2,202,858	2,403,318
British Columbia	2,329,000	2,553,000	2,853,791	3,113,486
Yukon	59,900	68,000	50,000	86,000
Northwest Territories	166,000	218,000	277,956	351,000
Total	21,486,900	23,561,000	26,256,018	28,724,515

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/ territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

For Further Information:

General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 992-8581

Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 995-0026

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME

Administered By:

Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:

This programme provides Native defendants in criminal cases with guidance and information concerning their case and also assists Native people to understand and appreciate the law in order to avoid conflicts with the law.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing programme.

Financing and Operation:

This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;
2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively the federal government is satisfied that the programme is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;

3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

TABLE 3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Estimates 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	29,255	47,313	51,450	55,118	61,750
Prince Edward Island	10,800	11,267	—	997	—
Nova Scotia	—	12,465	—	—	—
Quebec	—	7,380	55,575	63,750	160,900
Ontario	207,900	230,527	270,043	333,736	374,800
Manitoba	122,580	123,930	174,157	160,718	207,100
Saskatchewan	158,400	245,350	283,750	382,598	464,020
Alberta	333,900	483,804	468,605	538,555	691,890
British Columbia	411,000	426,825	570,640	578,141	723,110
Yukon	27,500	39,201	43,350	46,445	49,680
Northwest Territories	142,000	142,000	158,000	155,700	209,800
Total	1,443,335	1,770,062	2,075,570	2,315,758	2,943,050

For Further Information:

General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. M.E. McMillan
Chief, Native Programmes
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 996-9649

Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel.: (613) 995-0026

UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME

Administered By:

Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:

To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board. Agreements have been signed with the provincial governments of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

Time Frame:

This is an experimental social research programme covering a five-year period. Each individual project may run for any period up to three years. Requests for financial support are no longer being accepted.

TABLE 4

Province	*Court Location*	*Support Period*
Newfoundland	St. John's	June 18, 1979 — June 17, 1982
New Brunswick	Fredericton	November 19, 1979 — November 18, 1982
Ontario	Hamilton	July 1, 1977 — June 30, 1980
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	December 11, 1978 — December 10, 1981

Financing and Operation:

For the purposes of this programme, a family court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified family court pilot project, as stated above, and meet the following criteria for eligibility.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.
5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.
6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.
7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.
8. The project has local support.
9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

Payments:

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces under the Unified Family Court Pilot Project Agreements

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Estimates 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	159,353	133,323	162,263	30,000
New Brunswick	—	47,350	112,650	133,354	90,000
Ontario	119,300	188,650	20,000	—	—
Saskatchewan	58,287	127,443	150,000	104,383	—
Total	177,587	522,796	415,973	400,000	120,000

Note: The federal contribution generally represents 50% of the total cost, up to certain maximum limits.

For Further Information:

General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OH8

Officer Responsible:

Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OH8

Tel.: (613) 995-0026

Department of Labour

In 1900, the Conciliation and Labour Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes, and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for the enhancement of the quality of working life and labour education, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits and fair wages and hours of work. In addition, a women's bureau has been established and the collection and publishing of labour information has been greatly expanded.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international nature such as transportation, communications, and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation governing labour standards, employment safety, industrial relations and other related matters.

The Department of Labour serves the public through five Regional Offices:

Altantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide fora for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistics on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario* is of this type. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta are for survey information on salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Three other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

	Page
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO	151
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	151
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	152
SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS - SASKATCHEWAN	153
ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY	154

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Collective Bargaining Division of the Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To provide a joint Federal-Ontario monthly publication on collective bargaining negotiations and settlements, including information on wages and other collective agreement changes, for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

Authority:
The activity falls within the scope of Labour Canada's mandate and operates under an agreement between the Department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Labour Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Labour cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario* . Labour Canada provides the information on negotiations and settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour obtains corresponding information in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 to 499 employees and in construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by Labour Canada. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

Payments:
The mailing costs paid by Labour Canada are approximately $7,000 per year and are paid out of the Department's budget for postage.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. B. Fortin, A/Chief
Collective Bargaining Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3890

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Maloney, Head
Settlement Section
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3890

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:
Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims.

TABLE 1

1981-82 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($)*	*Administration Costs(3) ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	301,084	28,124	329,208
Prince Edward Island	120,680	16,976	137,656
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	1,264,423	213,649	1,478,072
— CBDC(1)	8,315,149	754,093	9,069,242
— CBDC (OS)(4)	506,761	—	506,761
New Brunswick	448,224	98,386	546,610
Quebec	4,412,200	671,670	5,083,870
Ontario	6,640,708	1,341,796	7,982,504
Manitoba	532,393	67,200	599,593
Saskatchewan	1,292,853	344,657	1,637,510
Alberta(2)	2,242,081	164,218	2,406,299
British Columbia	2,015,553	425,899	2,441,452
Total	28,092,109	4,126,668	32,218,777

Notes:

(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.

(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon Territory costs.

(3) Figures include 1981 estimated administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.

(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

For Further Information:

General:

Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.F. Ellsworth
Chief, Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ3

Tel.: (819) 997-2281

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:

To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of employees of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Under this employment safety program, the provinces, except for Ontario and Quebec, provide technical inspections on boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices in the Public Service of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, technical inspections are being provided by private firms under contract.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted on behalf of Labour Canada by the Province of Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Authority:

Canada Labour Code, Part IV (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Current arrangements with the provinces for technical inspections in the Public Service range from one to three years. Arrangements with Ontario for mining inspection services are on an annual basis.

Financing and Operation:

Payments for all inspection services are paid by Labour Canada in accordance with the contractual arrangements.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	56	52	80	74
Prince Edward Island	13	14	24	40
Nova Scotia	16	16	53	53
New Brunswick	42	40	60	70
Quebec	—	—	200	200
Ontario	—	229	535	535
Manitoba	29	40	45	50
Saskatchewan	35	34	35	35
Alberta	28	20	30	30
British Columbia	32	28	38	38
Yukon	1	1	10	10
Northwest Territories	10	4	50	50
Total	262	478	1,160	1,185

For further Information:

General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.W. McLellan
Director
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions:

Mr. B.W. Dodd
A/Director, Mountain Region
Labour Canada
750 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2

Tel.: (604) 544-2344

Mr. W. Radway
A/Director, Central Region
Labour Canada
303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2G7

Tel.: (204) 949-3493

Mr. G. Hotchkiss
A/Director, Great Lakes Region
Labour Canada
Government of Canada Building
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-3820

Mr. C.E. Poirier
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Labour Canada
Port of Montreal Building
2nd Floor, 3rd Wing
Cité du Havre
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3R5

Tel.: (514) 283-7382

Mr. G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Labour Canada
100 Arden Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 4B7

Tel.: (506) 858-2342

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS - SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

Time Frame:
The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of June 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain tape copies of the Saskatchewan data. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
Labour Canada pays about $5,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment. The survey covers all firms with 20 or more employees and a selection of firms with fewer than 20 employees. All industries except fishing, trapping, logging and farming are surveyed.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Alberta and remove duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Time Frame:
The Alberta survey is conducted annually and the data relate to the last normal pay period preceding October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1980, Labour Canada's national annual survey of Wages and Working Conditions included establishments in Alberta having 20 or more employees. Arrangements were made whereby the Alberta Bureau of Statistics would collect, in addition to its own requirements where necessary, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Alberta and contracted with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to obtain tape copies of the raw data from Alberta establishments. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
The Department of Labour pays about $9,000 per survey to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to share the costs of the Alberta survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Survey Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Emergency Planning Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities. Additionally, the Department of National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs of allied nations which are conducted in Canada and which may involve issues of provincial interest. The general aim of Research and Development in Department of National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third by contracts to industry, universities and other governmental departments.

	Page
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	156
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	156
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	157
PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES	158
FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA	159

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for armed assistance to the provinces and municipalities in the maintenance of law and order.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of constables.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force Pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department and requests the aid.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0

Tel.: (902) 426-5589

DND Office of Information
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4

Tel.: (514) 671-3711 Local 364

DND Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-4087

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R OTO

Tel.: (204) 832-1311 Local 277

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
TOA 2HO

Tel.: (403) 456-2450 Local 203

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
VO5 1BO

Tel.: (604) 388-2380

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:
Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1982-83

Project Description	*DND (%)*	*Maximum DND Contribution ($)*
Contract with regional district of Comox-Strathcona — Provision of a sewage disposal service — CFB Comox	16.2	4,100,000.00
Capital contribution to City of Moose Jaw — Various water treatment projects	6.5	167,500.00
Capital contribution to City of Moose Jaw — Various sewage treatment projects	5.4	195,500.00
Payment to Ontario MTC — Repair and upgrade access road — CFS Sioux Lookout	40.0	66,000.00
Payment to City of London — Repair and upgrade sewers and sewage lift station — CFB London	100.0	40,000.00
Payment to City of Winnipeg — Install water meters and check valves — CFB Winnipeg	100.0	82,700.00

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Villages of Petawawa and Grand

Centre, where water service is provided and the Hamlet of Penhold where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in Each Province Since Fiscal Year 1976-77

Province	*1976-77 ($000)*	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,230	1,460	1,520	1,808	2,137	2,734
Prince Edward Island	459	560	560	539	596	774
Nova Scotia	4,942	6,140	5,905	6,939	6,965	7,770
New Brunswick	2,060	2,560	1,700	2,090	2,260	2,520
Quebec	3,278	3,335	3,500	4,634	5,015	6,011
Ontario	12,625	14,600	14,850	16,834	20,957	24,977
Manitoba	2,875	3,390	3,850	4,442	4,632	5,361
Saskatchewan	1,410	1,675	1,725	1,857	1,828	2,427
Alberta	5,133	5,840	6,385	5,925	7,235	9,694
British Columbia	2,266	2,845	3,170	3,225	3,259	4,160
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	592	700	510	259	337	426
Total	36,870	43,105	43,675	48,552	55,221	66,854

The total amount recovered by the Department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1981-82 was $2,574,000.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part II

Department of National Defence Publication 55

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The two major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at CFB Suffield, Alberta, and the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel also at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba.

Federal interface with the provinces concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver licences.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction, May 13, 1971
Various International Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
As directed by the Cabinet in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the Germans and British military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

Department of National Health and Welfare

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal-provincial programs are the Health Insurance Programs, Family Planning Grants and Research. The Health Insurance Programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible medically necessary insured health services of high quality to all residents of Canada, unimpeded by inability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, towards the cost of which the federal government contributes under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended. The Extended Health Care Services Program is also included in the established programs financing arrangements. Other programs are the National Health Research and Development Program, and the Family Planning Grants.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices; dissemination of information about these hazards and practices; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch administers the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act. The Fitness Canada Directorate mounts programs to raise the fitness level of Canadians. This is done through the encouragement of healthy lifestyle behaviour, participation in amateur sport and by improving opportunities for mass participation by Canadians in recreational activity. The Sport Canada Directorate seeks to assist these sports through their governing bodies which arrange competitions both on the national and international level thus enabling groups to realize their national aspirations as well as to experience a sense of pride in international performance.

WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need unless they receive these services. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriations Act enables cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided by provinces and territories to young offenders in the care of a child welfare authority or correctional authority but who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the child welfare law of the province or territory. Shareable costs are those that relate to care and services which would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the young offenders were in the care of a child welfare authority both in fact and in law. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

Page

(Health)

FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM 162
HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM 162
MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM 165
EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS) 166
NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 167
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES 168
CANADA GAMES 172

(Welfare)

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS 173
PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT 173
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP) 174
YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS 177
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP) 177

Health Activities

FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Family Planning Program)

Administered By:
The Family Planning Division of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

Authority:
The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

(1) projects which provide family planning services;

(2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering family planning services;

(3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;

(4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and

(5) University Fellowships for family planning, teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in two payments; the second payment is contingent upon adequate program and financial reports. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

Payments:
See table 1.

The total grants to the provinces/territories and municipalities in 1981-1982 was $404,648. The rest of the $1,099,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. In 1982-1983, the same amount is available, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

TABLE 1

Payments to Provincial/Territorial and Municipal Governments
under the Family Planning Grants Program
(1981-1982)

Province	*Grants to the Provinces ($)*	*Grants to Municipalities ($)*
Prince Edward Island	40,300	—
New Brunswick	24,383	—
Quebec	91,498	—
Ontario	—	11,206
Saskatchewan	54,867	—
Alberta	—	33,000
British Columbia	38,344	—
Northwest Territories	56,043	—
Yukon	55,007	—
Total	360,442	44,206

For Further Information:

Director
Family Planning
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 992-3609

HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary hospital care services.

Authority:
The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, 1957, Chapter 28, S8 and Regulations as amended; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

As prescribed in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, the Minister, with the approval of Governor in Council, can enter into agreements with a province or territory for the payment of contributions in respect of the cost of insured services incurred by a province.

Provided that a provincial law exists that provides for the furnishing by hospitals of insured services upon uniform terms and conditions and provides for the payment of amounts to hospitals in respect of such insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services, the Minister of National Health and Welfare may enter into an agreement and contribute towards the cost of insured in-patient and out-patient hospital services, in a manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

Time Frame:
Every agreement continues in force as long as the provincial law continues to give full effect to the Agreement, unless notice of termination is given by the Governor in Council. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended), ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Agreements, provinces agree to:

(1) make insured services available to all residents of the province upon uniform terms and conditions;

(2) make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that adequate standards are maintained in hospitals;

(3) provide insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude, either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services by insured persons;

(4) to provide such information as the Minister may require to determine whether the provincial law is being administered and insured services are being provided in the manner prescribed in the Act.

The Agreements also embody schemes for the administration of the provincial law which describe, amongst other things, the following:

(a) the provincial authority, its powers, duties and responsibilities;

(b) the arrangements by which residents of the province become insured persons and the arrangements through which insured services are made available to insured persons;

(c) the arrangements for payment of the cost of insured services provided the insured persons by hospitals outside of a province and the rules governing determination of such charges.

Provided that the Minister is satisfied that a province is maintaining a hospital insurance program that fulfills the conditions, Canada will pay to the province in accordance with provisions of the federal Act cash contributions in the manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. Total federal contributions are now in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the Gross National Product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for Hospital Insurance, Medical Care, and Post Secondary Education.

The legislation and agreements embody the principles of universality of coverage, accessibility to in-patient services with optional out-patient services, reasonable accessibility and portability of coverage and benefits. Insured services exclude any services that a person is eligible for or entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation. As a basic minimum, the provincial law must prescribe the following services as insured in-patient services:

(1) accommodation and meals at standard ward level;

(2) necessary nursing service;

(3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;

(4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;

(5) the use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies;

(6) routine surgical supplies;

(7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;

(8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefore from the hospital; and

(9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

Since its inception, the program has evolved and developed to the point where all provincial plans exceed the basic minimum in-patient benefits and as well provide extensive out-patient benefits, which vary to some degree from province to province. Liaison, consultation and information sharing is also effected through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

Payments:
See tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2

Hospital Insurance Program
1981-82
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	68.2	50.2	118.4
Prince Edward Island	14.7	10.8	25.5
Nova Scotia	101.8	74.9	176.7
New Brunswick	83.6	61.6	145.2
Quebec	480.1	862.5	1,342.6
Ontario	970.7	827.9	1,798.6
Manitoba	123.2	90.8	214.0
Saskatchewan	128.6	73.4	202.0
Alberta	233.3	262.3	495.6
British Columbia	286.2	291.0	577.2
Northwest Territories	5.4	4.2	9.6
Yukon	2.4	2.8	5.2
CANADA	2,498.2	2,612.4	5,110.6

TABLE 3

Hospital Insurance Program
1982-83
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	71.8	60.7	132.5
Prince Edward Island	15.5	13.1	28.6
Nova Scotia	107.1	90.6	197.7
New Brunswick	88.0	74.5	162.5
Quebec	486.7	1,021.2	1,507.9
Ontario	1,024.7	994.8	2,019.5
Manitoba	129.8	109.8	239.6
Saskatchewan	135.9	91.5	227.4
Alberta	211.4	327.0	538.4
British Columbia	298.7	353.1	651.8
Northwest Territories	6.0	4.9	10.9
Yukon	2.2	3.3	5.5
CANADA	2,577.8	3,144.5	5,722.3

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary medical care services.

Authority:
Medical Care Act, and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

Time Frame:
The Medical Care Program commenced in 1968 and is a continuing Program, subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of the Medical Care Act. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended) ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The objectives of the Medical Care Program are achieved through a series of interlocking provincial medical care plans which meet the minimum criteria of Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of population covered, reasonable access to insured services without preclusion or impediment by way of user charges, portability of benefits, and public administration. The insured services of the Medical Care Program comprise all medically required services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation.

Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons rendered in hospital are similarly covered. These latter services are included under Order in Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order in Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

Federal financial contributions to participating provinces became payable from July 1, 1968, and, originally, were based on half of the national per capita cost of the insured services of the national program, multiplied by the number of insured persons in each province. As a result of a 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act, the 1976-77 per capita contribution was limited to 113% of the 1975-76 per capita contribution. This ceiling marginally reduced the level of the federal contribution below 50 per cent of the national per capita cost of insured services for that year.

New financial arrangements came into effect April 1, 1977, when the shared cost arrangements for medical care, hospital insurance and post-secondary education, were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended). Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The total federal contributions for these programs are now, in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the gross national product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for the three programs.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad program conditions to its cash contributions, that pertained to the entire contribution to provinces prior to April 1, 1977. Provinces provide relevant information on the operation of their plans. Liaison and consultation is also maintained through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

Payments:
See tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4

Medical Care Program
1981-82
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	23.5	17.3	40.8
Prince Edward Island	5.1	3.7	8.8
Nova Scotia	35.0	25.8	60.8
New Brunswick	28.8	21.2	50.0
Quebec	165.3	297.0	462.3
Ontario	334.2	285.0	619.2
Manitoba	42.4	31.3	73.7
Saskatchewan	44.3	25.2	69.5
Alberta	80.3	90.3	170.6
British Columbia	98.5	100.2	198.7
Northwest Territories	1.9	1.4	3.3
Yukon	0.8	1.0	1.8
CANADA	860.1	899.4	1,759.5

TABLE 5

Medical Care Program
1982-83
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	24.7	20.9	45.6
Prince Edward Island	5.3	4.5	9.8
Nova Scotia	36.9	31.2	68.1
New Brunswick	30.3	25.6	55.9
Quebec	167.6	351.6	519.2
Ontario	352.8	342.5	695.3
Manitoba	44.7	37.8	82.5
Saskatchewan	46.8	31.5	78.3
Alberta	72.8	112.6	185.4
British Columbia	102.8	121.6	224.4
Northwest Territories	2.1	1.7	3.8
Yukon	0.8	1.1	1.9
CANADA	887.6	1,082.6	1,970.2

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS)

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide the provinces and territories with block funding contributions to assist them in the development of such health services as nursing home care, adult residential care, home care (health aspects), and ambulatory health care.

Authority:
Section 27 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended).

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended) ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The federal contribution allocated to the EHCS Program is calculated on a fiscal year basis commencing in 1977-78 and is in the form of an equal per capita cash contribution, which in the first year of operation was $20 per capita. Yearly escalations are based on the rate of growth of the GNP. Table 6 gives the financial data, by province, for 1981-82 and 1982-83, based on a per capita of $29.70 and $33.15 respectively.

The only condition of payment of the EHCS Program contribution is that the provinces and territories provide the Minister of National Health and Welfare with such health services information as is reasonably required to enable Canada to meet its international obligations, for the planning and achieving of national standards and for mutually useful exchanges of information between Canada and the provinces.

To respect this condition, a resource centre on extended health care services is being developed. The services and information components of this centre are available to federal and provincial officials, individuals and groups involved in research, planning, development and implementation of extended health care services. This information is also used to assist the monitoring of interfaces occurring between the EHCS Program contributions and other federal contributions.

Payments:
See table 6.

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

TABLE 6

Extended Health Care Services Program (EHCS)
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments 1981-82*	*Cash Payments 1982-83*
Newfoundland	16.9	18.9
Prince Edward Island	3.6	4.1
Nova Scotia	25.2	28.2
New Brunswick	20.7	23.1
Quebec	191.2	214.8
Ontario	256.2	287.6
Manitoba	30.5	34.1
Saskatchewan	28.7	32.4
Alberta	66.5	76.7
British Columbia	81.5	92.8
Northwest Territories	1.3	1.5
Yukon	0.7	0.8
Total	723.0	815.0

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science -based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in response to departmental statements of research requirements. In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

Authority:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies and corporations; individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives; by experts, including experts outside the department, to determine scientific significance and importance; and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

Neither geographic locale nor institutional affiliation influences the distribution of Program funds. Nonetheless, program disbursements have consistently reflected to a reasonable degree the distribution of Canada's population.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures
($000)

1977-78	10,547
1978-79	11,262
1979-80	9,438
1980-81	9,997
1981-82	11,150
1982-83(Est.)	14,030

For Further Information:

Dr. R.A. Heacock
Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 992-7116

HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Environmental Health;
2. Food Safety and Nutrition;

3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories;
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control;
5. Methadone Control Program;
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program;
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians;
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs;
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments;
10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes;
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies;
12. Exchange of Information.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Health:
The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1978 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

- contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
- urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
- new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
- physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
- personal health services provided at the work-place;
- other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by federal-provincial subcommittees and working groups e.g. development of programs for the health surveillance and safety of laboratory workers; development of guidelines to control risk for women in industry, guidelines for recreational water, guidelines for wastewater disinfection, and guidelines for indoor air quality; development of criteria documents on bio-assay in *in vivo* monitoring; preparation of compendium of methods for the analysis of drinking water; development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave); preparation of an evaluation paper on acceptable lead levels in blood; preparation of a paper on the disposal of chemicals from schools; "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978" and "Occupational Radiation Exposures in Canada 1978" have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for PCBs, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels.

Food Safety and Nutrition:
The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Federal officials recently completed a study with their provincial colleagues on the coordination of federal and provincial regulations controlling the temperature at which potentially hazardous food is stored and transported.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, vegetables and feeds.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply.

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:
There are two of these: one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department.

The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:
The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of internal and external reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphteria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

Programs addressing control policies regarding social use of tobacco and psychotropic drugs have recently been developed.

Methadone Control Program:
The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is jointly administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs and the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:
The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians:
Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by certain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a provincial health department, but the final authority rests with the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:
This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these

drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or other illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:
The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:
Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:
Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:
Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:
No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

Environmental Health

Dr. E. Somers
Director General
Environmental Health Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 996-8988

Food Safety and Nutrition

Dr. I.C. Munro
Director General
Food Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 992-8304

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Dr. K.A. McCully
Advisor, Field Sciences
Bureau of Field Operations
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 593-7571

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control

Dr. Alastair Clayton
Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 992-6385

Methadone Control Program

Dr. T. DaSilva
Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
355 River Road, 3rd Floor
Vanier, Ontario
K1A 1B8

Tel.: (613) 993-3203

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Dr. D. Leclerc-Chevalier
Director
Bureau of Drug Quality
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 995-5441

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Chief, Scientific Services
Bureau of Drug Research
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 593-5877

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

Mr. J.G. Lecavalier
Director, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Jackson Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 996-6084

CANADA GAMES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors, the Sports Federation of Canada and a representative of national sport governing bodies. The chairman represents the Minister of State, Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. These games are to go on until 1985 and all the provinces should be given the opportunity to host them. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St.John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec. The next games will be the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick.

Financing and Operation:
The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100% of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Abby Hoffman
Director
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Tel.: (819) 996-4510

-Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions for research, demonstration, manpower and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

Payments:
The total of all National Welfare Grants contributions was $3,233,000 in 1981-82 and is estimated at $3,299,000 in 1982-83.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.G. Thériault
Director
National Welfare Grants Division
Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 995-6903

PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose:
The program is intended to assist the provinces and territories in improving the management of social welfare services by providing contributory funding towards the costs of developing Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems.

Authority:
The terms and conditions for the payment of contributory funds are set out in Treasury Board Circular 1977-50, Paragraph 13(b). Funding for specific projects are authorized under Letters of Understanding signed by the Deputy Minister, National Health and Welfare, and the Deputy Minister of the Provincial or Territorial Welfare Department.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The time frame for each project is set out in the appropriate Letter of Understanding.

Financing and Operation:
The development of Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems requires the use of specialized resources which often are not available within the provincial department. Contributions are made available to the provinces to cover the cost of acquiring these specialized resources, e.g., consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of these projects is monitored by a team of systems coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who provide the provinces with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their Welfare Management Information Systems.

Payments:
See table 8.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.A. Schriel
Director, Provincial Systems and
Analytical Services Division
Information Systems Directorate
Brooke Claxton Building, 12th Floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Tel.: (613) 992-4594

TABLE 8

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the Provincial Management Information Systems Development Plan

Province	*Contributions 1975 to 1982 ($)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	579,050	100,000
Prince Edward Island	422,961	12,000
Nova Scotia	2,096,281	300,000
New Brunswick	801,528	175,000
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	945,524	500,000
Manitoba	82,638	—
Saskatchewan	319,838	350,000
Alberta	737,652	300,000
British Columbia	697,255	175,000
Northwest Territories	295,620	—
Yukon	155,177	158,000
Total	7,133,524	2,070,000

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided.

Authority:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part I of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need, and 50% of the costs of the portion of the current year's shareable costs of providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base year 1964/65. The Plan also provides for sharing in 50% of costs of approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to or in respect of persons in need for the purpose of providing:
    - (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
    - (b) prescribed items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment such as tools and licenses and other prescribed special needs of any kind;
    - (c) care in a home for special care;*
    - (d) travel and transportation;
    - (e) funerals and burials;
    - (f) health care costs, such as drugs, dressings or prosthetic appliances;*
    - (g) prescribed welfare services purchased by or at the request of a provincially approved agency;
    - (h) comforts allowances and other prescribed needs of residents or patients in hospitals or other prescribed institutions.

* as modified by introduction of Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (1977), as amended.

2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:
    - (a) rehabilitation services such as assessment and counselling to chronically unemployed, life skills training, referral and placement services, activity and achievement centers to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated with particular emphasis on the aged and the mentally retarded;

(b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services for individuals and families;

(c) child welfare services including protection, foster care, adoption services and preventive services to children in their own home;

(d) day care services for the children of working parents and other children with social and emotional needs, available under voluntary and public auspices;

(e) homemaker, home support, and similar services to support families in times of emergencies or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and disabled;

(f) information and referral services to ensure access to social services;

(g) community development services designed to provide deprived communities or target populations with personnel resources so they may improve their own social and economic conditions;

(h) research, consultation and evaluation with respect to welfare programs;

(i) administrative services relating to any of the foregoing services or the provision of assistance.

The welfare services definition does not include any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction, recreation and health care services.

Shareable costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities in providing welfare services relate to salary, travel and training costs of staff employed in the direct delivery of these services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

Payments:
See table 9.

TABLE 9

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures*	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Estimates*
Newfoundland	39.6	43.2	52.5	59.5	65.2
Prince Edward Island	10.0	10.3	12.5	16.2	17.4
Nova Scotia	46.7	53.7	60.5	70.7	83.9
New Brunswick	61.5	66.4	78.5	90.0	105.2
Quebec*	664.0	738.6	851.3	993.0	1,196.5
Ontario	417.5	472.6	533.5	618.7	739.6
Manitoba	58.1	60.2	69.3	84.7	89.5
Saskatchewan	57.5	60.1	72.2	87.0	109.0
Alberta	115.6	127.4	155.0	239.7	294.1
British Columbia	204.5	255.6	313.6	341.4	436.1
Northwest Territories	7.7	5.9	6.6	2.4	2.4
Yukon Territory	1.2	1.1	0.5	8.6	10.0
Total	1,683.9	1,895.1	2,206.0	2,611.9	3,148.9

* Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act up to March 31, 1977. Beginning April 1, 1977 payments to Quebec were made by the Department of Finance under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Since April 1, 1978, payments are made by the Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 834
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:

Newfoundland

Mr. Ron Skirving
c/o Department of Social Services
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-3606

Prince Edward Island

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (902) 892-5421 (Prince Edward Island)

Nova Scotia

Mr. Kevin McDonald
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2T7

Tel.: (902) 424-6763

New Brunswick

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (506) 452-3344

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Peters
a/s Ministère des Affaires sociales
1005, chemin Ste-Foy
7e étage
Québec, Québec
G1S 4N4

Tel.: (418) 643-3329

Ontario

Mr. G.C. McClure
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Building, 4th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9

Tel.: (416) 965-5011 and 5012

Manitoba

Miss Ruth Benson
c/o Department of Community Services
and Corrections
270 Osborne Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1V7

Tel.: (204) 744-3286

Saskatchewan

Mr. D. Wendel
c/o Department of Social Services
Chateau Tower, Room 920
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6

Tel.: (306) 565-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Mr. C. Podelec
c/o Department of Social Services
and Community Health
7th Street Plaza, South Tower
10030—107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E4

Tel.: (403) 427-7942

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)

Mr. H.G. Barrier
Department of National Health and Welfare
816 Government Street, Room 111
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9

Tel.: (604) 388-3285

YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces of providing care and after-care services to young offenders who do not qualify for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements are in effect with Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. A Young Offenders Agreement is presently being negotiated with British Columbia.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
Originally, Agreements were entered into with Ontario, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory for a two year period effective April 1, 1974, subject to annual renewal thereafter by mutual consent. A similar agreement with Quebec was concluded in 1978 retroactive to April 1, 1974. The British Columbia Agreement is effective from January 1, 1979.

Financing and Operation:
These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquent Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See table 10.

TABLE 10

Payments made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Estimates ($000)*
New Brunswick	475	480	539	659	600
Quebec	—	—	38,078	5,364	17,300
Ontario	17,783	15,786	15,966	14,537	15,300
British Columbia	—	—	—	6,120	3,500
Yukon Territory	503	277	—	624	700
Total	18,761	16,543	54,583	27,304	37,400

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Authority:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act. Agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories may be authorized for a period not exceeding six years. Current agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on known expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. The annual claims are prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

Payments:
See table 11.

TABLE 11

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	607	455	697	810	906
Prince Edward Island	146	139	1,836	178	199
Nova Scotia	1,546	1,963	134	2,414	2,704
New Brunswick	581	1,660	1,446	3,009	2,097
Ontario	13,457	16,969	13,946	16,179	18,120
Manitoba	2,468	2,837	2,955	3,563	3,991
Saskatchewan	2,748	1,987	3,401	3,109	3,056
Alberta	8,392	5,228	5,314	5,758	9,004
British Columbia	903	5,100	1,092	3,247	3,119
Northwest Territories	9	—	852	181	752
Yukon Territory	453	180	—	842	202
Total	31,310	36,518	31,673	39,290	44,150

The research budget under the VRDP Act for 1982-83 is $75,000, and it is being used for research projects that are designed to improve the operation of Vocational Rehabilitation Programs in Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)

The objective of the Customs and Excise Program is "to achieve compliance with all legislative provisions for which Customs and Excise has administrative responsibility".

This program consists of the following four activities:

COMPLIANCE FACILITATION: Provision of information and services so that taxpayers may determine and declare their liabilities and entitlements as required by law.

COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT: Actions designed to verify and enforce taxpayers' compliance with the law, including activities to predict, prevent, detect and rectify non-compliance.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Review and disposition of appeals and complaints against departmental administration or decisions.

ADMINISTRATION: Provision of managerial expertise and direction at the most senior levels; development of new legislation, regulations and related operational policies and systems; operation of departmental planning and control systems; provision of services such as Personnel, Finance and Administration.

The Customs function is primarily involved in the control of the international movement of people and goods across Canadian boundaries, and the collection of revenue in the administration of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff and other Acts, concerning the social, economic, health, safety and environmental needs of Canada.

The Excise function administers the Excise Act and Excise Tax Act and is primarily involved in the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers, the collection of sales and exise taxes on domestic and imported goods, the licensing nd regulatory control of breweries and distilleries and the ollection of excise duties on spirits and tobacco.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act".

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Anti-Dumping Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise. The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in this legislation, with the exception of the Customs Act, which is entirely the responsibility of the Minister of National Revenue. The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns. The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation and exportation of goods. The Anti-Dumping Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping of imported goods.

Legislation of other departments, notably, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics Canada and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, examination of goods and documents, the detainment of goods pending examination by the department concerned and/or the seizure of goods in the case of violations of the law.

OLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR — Page 180

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, the duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial liquor boards.

Authority:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
This agreement includes all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. All liquor importations in excess of the duty free limit up to two (2) Imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	— 10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 2 Imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Stewart McLellan
Examination, Inspection Systems
Commercial Programs
5th Floor, Connaught Building
Mackenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other shore protection work. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under seven broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program and the Municipal Grants Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

Public Works Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, the Fire Commissioner of Canada, and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

	Page
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	182
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	182
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	182
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	183
THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS	183
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	184

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Ottawa River Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the French River Dams on Lake Nipissing; the Latchford, Quinze, Temiscamingue and Kipawa Dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario.

Payments:
For water level control under this program:

1978-79	$1,077,000
1979-80	$ 578,000
1980-81	$ 959,000
1981-82	$ 467,000
1982-83 (Est.)	$1,441,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

The Department of Public Works also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1977-78 to 1982-83. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	*Perley ($)*
1977-78	4,680	221,844
1978-79	105,000	1,040,000
1979-80	115,621	383,264
1980-81	3,657	245,282
1981-82	416,731	242,946
1982-83 (Est.)	160,000	77,000

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
The Shakwak project was estimated to cost approximately $200 million financed by the United States Government. Present funding of $38 million will be exhausted in 1983-84. The project could proceed if more funds become available.

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Tera Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work is to commence in 1981 at the East Gate and extend to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement is estimated to cost approximately $15 million.

For Further Information:

For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.D. Reid
Director
Transportation Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-4216

Mr. R.P. Harrison
Director
Marine Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-8171

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:

Municipal Grants Division, Real Estate Services,
Public Works Canada

Purpose:

Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority:

The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:

There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Grants have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:

These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party, although certain such property is prescribed by regulation to be eligible.

Properties newly eligible for a 100% grant in 1980 include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture, lands, the latter upon discontinuation of the present means of making payment in lieu of taxes. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas become eligible for grants for the first time but such grants are phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants-in-lieu of some such taxes have been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

New regulations for Crown corporations apply to the grants-in-lieu of taxes paid directly by federal Crown corporations as of January 1, 1981.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Grants-in-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

Province	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($000)*	*Estimates 1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,650	1,548
Prince Edward Island	579	543
Nova Scotia	12,849	12,051
New Brunswick	3,063	2,873
Quebec	47,871	44,902
Ontario	100,356	94,132
Manitoba	10,845	10,173
Saskatchewan	4,119	3,863
Alberta	12,371	11,603
British Columbia	17,646	16,551
Yukon Territory	872	818
Northwest Territories	1,643	1,541
Total	213,864	200,600

For further information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.H. Greensword
Director, Municipal Grants Division
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-9432

Department of Regional Economic Expansion

During the 1960's the federal government focused attention on human resource development in lagging regions through a variety of manpower and mobility programs which were being developed nationally. In general, the proliferating programs of this period were unrelated efforts, each designed to meet specific problems and needs, rather than to focus in a coordinated manner on the development potential of these regions. One of the apparent reasons for this disorganization was the variety of agencies responsible. Accordingly, a major factor in deciding to embark on a third phase of regional policy, the establishment of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) in 1969, was the desire to improve the coordination of the government's efforts and programs in this field.

Although the establishment of DREE appeared to provide a greater degree of coherence in regional programming, it was accepted that a good deal of experimentation would be required, and that policies and programs might have to be modified as experience was gained. This recognition, along with mounting criticisms concerning the need for a clearer definition of objectives and related strategies, the need for improved federal-provincial coordination and the uncertain benefits flowing to the broader regions of programs being targeted on a limited number of growth centres, led to a major policy review during 1972-73 and subsequently to yet another phase of regional policy.

The policy review examined in great detail the development prospects of each region and the requirements of how to facilitate the exploitation of the opportunities. Its major conclusions were that: 1) each region has its own unique set of developmental opportunities and that special measures, devised in relation to each, are needed to realize these opportunities; 2) the process of regional development should not limit itself to rather narrow programs focused on solving problems but include the process of identifying and pursuing in a flexible and imaginative way the many existing developmental opportunities; 3) regional development requires the effective cooperation of many federal, provincial and private agencies; 4) the identification and pursuit of developmental opportunities through effective federal-provincial cooperation can be achieved more readily through broad and flexible enabling agreements with each province; and, 5) the best way for DREE to organize for such a joint development process was to decentralize its activities and operational decision-making to regional and provincial offices.

The General Development Agreements became the framework for DREE's efforts to encourage coordinated federal and provincial action aimed at the realization of each region's potential for economic development. As DREE's perspective is long term, the GDAs were established with a ten-year time horizon. Each GDA provides a statement of federal-provincial development objectives in the province, and sets out a broad strategy on the basis of an analysis of the province's criteria for the implementation of the strategy through subsidiary agreements.

Subsidiary agreements generally provide detailed plans of action, worked out jointly to take advantage of specific and well defined opportunities for development. GDAs provide criteria against which to evaluate initiatives which would be consistent with the general development strategy for the province and which could be pursued under a subagreement. The criteria concern the impact of the opportunity on employment, on income, on the quality of life and on other factors regarded by the federal government and the provinces as being important in the development process. In view of relative provincial fiscal capacities and development needs, regional development priorities described earlier, Cabinet has endorsed the following maximum federal shares of costs for subsidiary agreements: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories; 50%, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. To August 1, 1981, 11 General Development Agreements and 127 sub-agreements had been signed.

On January 12, 1982, the Prime Minister announced a reorganization of departments in the economic sector, including a merger of DREE and IT&C, which would have a two-fold purpose: to reflect the regional nature of the country in economic decision-making and program delivery, and to launch a major national effort to aggressively pursue international export markets for resource products, manufactured goods, and services that are produced in every region of the country.

The creation of the major new Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) will improve program delivery in the regions through the combination of the industrial, tourism and small business elements of IT&C, and the operational and program elements of DREE. Current DREE involvement in sectors other than industry will be transferred to other departments, while the new DRIE will drop the existing DREE and IT&C involvement in the primary resource sectors, which duplicated that of resource departments.

The legislation creating the new department is not expected to be enacted until some time early in 1983. Until such time as it takes effect, DREE will continue to carry out its ongoing program responsibilities. For this reason, the statements contained in this Inventory reflect the activities of DREE during the past fiscal year in its initiation of programs for regional, social and economic development.

However, the listing of Regional Executive Directors, and their addresses, represent the current and developing organization of DREE/DRIE.

	Page
REGIONAL OFFICES	188
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	189
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	189
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	190
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	191
CANADA — QUEBEC GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	191
CANADA — ONTARIO GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	192
CANADA — MANITOBA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	193
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	193
CANADA — ALBERTA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	194
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	195
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	195
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS	196
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT	197
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	198
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT	198
CANADA — ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT	199

REGIONAL OFFICES:
Contact Regional Executive Directors
and/or Directors General
of the Department of Regional Industrial
Expansion (see list below).

Newfoundland

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Parsons Building
90 O'Leary Avenue
P.O. Box 8950
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9

Prince Edward Island

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Confederation Court Mall
Suite 400
134 Kent Street
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Nova Scotia

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Queen's Square, 11th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2V 4B9

New Brunswick

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Assumption Place
770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9

Quebec

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 4328
800 Victoria Square
P.O. Box 247
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8

Director General
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Suite 820
200 Grande Allée East
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 2J1

Ontario

Regional Executive Director
Ontario Region
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Manitoba

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
400 — 3 Lakeview Building
185 Carlton Street
P.O. Box 981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Saskatchewan

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bessborough Tower
601 Spadina Crescent East
Room 814
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Alberta

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105 Street
4th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3S3

British Columbia

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
P.O. Box 49178, Suite 2743
Bentall Centre, Tower III
595 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1K8

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Director General
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bessborough Tower, Room 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration

Director General
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P OR5

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

Objectives:

The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

1) improve utilization of natural resources;
2) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic;
3) maximize the retained values of economic activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets;
4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken; and
5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 1).

Payments:

A total of $67,276,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1980-81.

TABLE 1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forestry	26/4/74	31/3/83	66,522	58,179
Labrador Interim	3/12/76	31/3/83	22,097	19,662*
Tourism Development	17/12/76	31/3/83	13,264	11,938
Agriculture Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	16,341	14,707*
Rural Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	14,580	13,122
Industrial Development	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Forestry, 1981-85	9/1/81	31/3/85	52,093	46,884
Coastal Labrador	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Pulp and Paper	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Total			283,876	252,277

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:

Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Administered By:

Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board.

Purpose:

The Plan is designed to create conditions in which the people of Prince Edward Island can develop their own economic enterprises, so as to raise per capita income with equity and create jobs, while maintaining the environment.

Authority:

Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:

On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement continues to March 31, 1984. Phase I of the Plan covered the first six years and ended March 31, 1975. Phase II was signed October 23, 1975, covering the five-year period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980. Phase III expires on March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
All programs and projects undertaken under the Plan are jointly approved by Canada and the Province. Implementation of projects is the responsibility of the Province and its agencies.

Financial contributions from DREE for the present phase of the Development Plan, Phase II, will not exceed $141 million for fiscal years 1975-76 through 1979-80. Financial contributions from the Province will approximate $32 million for the same period. These amounts do not include special provisions for the Prince Edward Island—Mainland Electrical Interconnection — maximum contribution of $18 million from DREE, maximum loan of $9 million from EM&R, and balance of cost from the Province.

Canada's share of funding of programs and projects covered under the present phase of the Plan is as follows:

— School construction program: 50 per cent;

— Agricultural research program: 100 per cent;

— All other programs: 90 per cent.

Payments:
From its inception to March 31, 1981, DREE expenditure under the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan has amounted to $269,393,000. Of this amount, $29,765,000 was spent during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia;
2) to increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia; and
3) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 2).

Payments:
A total of $38,899,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1980-81.

TABLE 2

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth Area Development	31/3/75	30/9/82	109,300	79,997
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/84	30,058	22,503
Industrial Development	22/6/76	31/3/83	23,789	19,031
Tourism Development	28/6/77	31/3/83	13,750	11,000
Energy Conservation	4/7/78	31/3/83	24,875	19,000
Panamax Dry Dock	22/1/80	31/3/85	57,600	43,900
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Pulp and Paper	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Sysco II	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Ocean Industry	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Total			467,872	354,381

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Objectives:

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the national average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed:

1) to increase the output and productivity of the primary industries;

2) to increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources;

3) to further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources; and

4) to encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The following subsidiary agreements with New Brunswick were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 3).

Payments:

A total of $51,560,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1980-81.

TABLE 3

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Saint John and Moncton Arterial Highways	17/2/75	31/3/83	51,200	35,840
Northeast New Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/84	95,500	67,175
Agricultural II	22/3/78	31/3/84	34,623	27,698
Developing Regions	17/5/79	31/3/83	26,274	20,402
Pulp and Paper	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Market Square	14/10/80	31/3/83	10,107	8,086
Forestry II	13/3/81	31/3/84	37,500	30,000
Consolidated — Bathurst	30/3/82	31/3/89	199,500	19,600
Total			496,954	242,601

For Further Information:

Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

Objectives:

The general objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors;

2) to improve the standard of living;

3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions;

4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development; and

5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following subsidiary agreements with Quebec were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 4).

Payments:

A total of $118,558,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1980-81.

TABLE 4

Subject	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
	QUEBEC			
Transport Development	13/9/74	31/3/82	454,775	209,105
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Forest Development	26/3/75	31/3/84	322,333	193,400
Agricultural Development	29/3/76	31/3/84	103,266	61,960
Water Treatment Facilities for the Montreal Area	30/3/78	31/3/83	200,000	120,000
Tourism Development	6/4/78	31/3/84	136,000	69,600
Public Infrastructure	16/5/78	31/9/82	34,876	23,261(1)
Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Industry	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Amos Newsprint Mill	24/7/80	31/3/83	42,500	25,500
Inter-Port	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Total			1,680,670	925,978

(1) Includes financial contribution of $228,518 from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in socio-economic terms;

2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development; and

3) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective(1).

The following subsidiary agreements with Ontario were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 5).

Payments:
A total of $16,880,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1980-81.

TABLE 5

Subject	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
	ONTARIO			
Northeastern Ontario	25/3/76	31/3/83	30,602	15,301*
Single-Industry Resource Community	18/10/76	31/3/83	19,800	10,215*
Community and Rural Resource Development	7/12/77	31/3/83	9,457	4,728
Forest Management	8/12/78	31/3/84	82,237	41,118
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Eastern Ontario	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
*Northern Rural Development	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000
Sault Ste. Marie	20/5/82	31/3/87	69,600	21,000
Total			460,546	187,537

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

Objectives:
This Agreement provides a framework to increase incomes and employment opportunities throughout Manitoba and to encourage socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba.

In the industrial sector, opportunities will be sought: to build on the existing diverse manufacturing base; to expand the agricultural, fishery and forestry manufacturing, processing and servicing capacity, with emphasis on plants that will strengthen the economy of secondary urban centres and rural communities; to expand the regional assembly, distribution and servicing function of Winnipeg and other urban centres; and to increase secondary processing of mineral resources that are extracted within the province.

In Agro-Manitoba, opportunities will be sought to increase and further diversify agricultural production, with emphasis on livestock and the output of products for agricultural processing; and, to improve trade and service centre communities as places to live and to attract industrial growth.

In northern Manitoba, economic and socio-economic development will be broadly pursued to narrow the disparities between the remote and urban economies by providing the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in the Manitoba economy and community, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and provide for the orderly utilization of natural resources with optimum benefit to local people and the people of Manitoba generally.

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 6).

Payments:
A total of $16,907,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Manitoba in 1980-81.

TABLE 6

MANITOBA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Development	21/4/78	31/3/83	44,000	26,400*
Value-Added Crops Production	15/12/78	31/3/84	18,500	11,100
Tourism Development	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	30/5/80	31/3/84	8,950	5,350**
Winnipeg Core	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Total			187,450	86,850

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential; and
2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society;

b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources;

c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy;

d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan; and

e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 7).

Payments:
A total of $18,994,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1980-81.

TABLE 7

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Northlands	28/8/78	31/3/84	127,000	87,000*
Interim Water Development for Regional. Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	17/5/79	31/3/84	15,250	7,900**
Planning 1979-84	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total			177,450	113,610

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.
** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which, relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta, require special measures to realize development potential; to promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development; and to reinforce the priorities of the province in respect of initiatives for its socio-economic development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic development including:
   a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization; and
   b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist, through measures including assistance in the form of incentives to encourage development of viable small industry, service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Alberta were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 8).

Payments:
A total of $7,560,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1980-81.

TABLE 8

ALBERTA *Subject*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Nutritive II	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following subsidiary agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 9).

Payments:
A total of $21,915,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1980-81.

TABLE 9

BRITISH COLUMBIA *Subject*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Development	8/7/77	31/3/83	70,000	35,000
Agriculture and Rural Development	8/7/77	31/3/83	86,750	30,000
Travel Industry Development	17/10/78	31/3/83	50,000	25,000
Intensive Forest Management	17/5/79	31/3/84	50,000	25,000
Ridley Island	26/11/80	31/3/83	9,600	4,800
Total			266,350	119,800

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1977 CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1. to develop jointly a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy for socio-economic expansion in the Yukon, consistent with the objectives of the Territory and Canada, which will provide the opportunity for Yukon people to participate fully in determining their own priorities and assume an active role in the planning and implementation of development projects;
2. to establish a rational and systematic program of development which will ensure the viability of the Yukon economy, including means to support and co-ordinate that economy through local and regional planning developments;
3. to put into effect socio-economic development programs which will promote greater certainty and permanence in the Yukon economy, and to develop measures aimed at improving the position of native people and other disadvantaged groups in the Yukon economy.

The following subsidiary agreement with the Yukon Territory was in effect as of September 1, 1982 (see table 10).

TABLE 10

YUKON TERRITORY

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Renewable Resource Development	4/4/79	31/3/83	6,600	4,520*
Interim Tourism	14/2/80	31/3/83	6,000	5,100**
Total			12,600	9,620

* Including a financial contribution of $1,400,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

** Including a financial contribution of $1,500,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For Further Information:
Contact the Director General, Northern and Special Programs, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:
These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:
The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977 and new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. For these agreements the dates of signature and termination are as follows:

TABLE 11

	Signed	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1984
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1984
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1984
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1984
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost-sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50-50 basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:
See table 12.

TABLE 12

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Manitoba	1,816	1,694	1,592	2,052	1,966
Saskatchewan	1,419	2,327	4,047	4,139	4,266
British Columbia	795	1,389	1,820	2,973	4,600
Yukon	—	—	165	374	431
Northwest Territories	—	334	716	2,061	2,200
Total	4,030	5,744	8,340	11,599	13,463

For Further Information:
Contact Director General, Northern and Special Programs, or the Regional Executive Director Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to institute and undertake soil and water conservation programs and projects which will enable preservation, management, development and use of the basic resources to support stability and growth.

Authority:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, P.C. 17.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Department may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA programs include:

- Rural Water Development Program;
- Agricultural Service Centres Agreements Program;
- Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Program;
- Tree Distribution Program;
- Agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba for Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing.

TABLE 13

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Program Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Manitoba	6,401	7,924	5,588	5,314	23,400
Saskatchewan	20,575	22,602	24,659	21,639	23,600
Alberta	3,162	8,469	5,496	2,880	7,000
Total	29,778	38,995	35,743	29,833	54,000

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Administered By:
The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

Purpose:
To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977.

On July 17, 1977 the duration of the Corporation was extended for an additional five-year period to July 17, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland, and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
2. equity financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
3. management advisory services; and
4. such other related services and assistance as may be in support of (1),(2) and (3) above.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Actual operating expenses and other income or expenses including net gains or losses related to interest, together with the expenses actually incurred in respect of bad debts and equity investment losses, are shared equally between Canada and the province by way of contributions to the Corporation.

Canada provides the Corporation with funds to enable the company to make loans to business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time, excluding accrued interest, shall not exceed the amount of $25 million. Loan funding advanced by DREE to the Corporation as of March 31, 1981 was $23.0 million. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises.

Payments:
See table 14.

TABLE 14

DREE Contributions for Operating Expenses

Year	*($000)*
1976-77	338
1977-78	970
1978-79	898
1979-80	895
1980-81	648

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service is directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising of one representative from each Atlantic province (one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Committee); two representatives appointed by the Government of Canada (one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Committee); and one representative from the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission.

Purpose:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service provides firms in the Atlantic Region with advice on matters such as freight transportation, warehousing, materials handling, protective packaging, inventory control, plant and warehouse site selection, order processing, market forecasting and customer service.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement, signed on March 29, 1974, with the province of Newfoundland, the province of Prince Edward Island, the province of Nova Scotia, the province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic provinces Transportation Commission, expired on the coming into force of the present Agreement. The present Agreement, dated April 1, 1978, expires on March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service aims for financial self-sufficiency of operations and may impose charges for its services according to a schedule of fees as approved from time to time by the Steering Committee. Net operating expenses incurred during each fiscal year of operation

are shared on the ratio of two-thirds by Canada and one-third by the provinces. The total amount of contributions by the Government of Canada over the duration of the present Agreement shall not exceed $500,000.

Payments:
DREE expenditures for operating expenses, 1980-81: $100,000.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Planning and Coordination, of Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

CANADA—ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
A Regional Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of this Agreement. The Committee is composed of two representatives from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, one representative from each of the Atlantic provinces, one representative from the Federal Business Development Bank and one representative from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Purpose:
The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a practical means for increasing managerial effectiveness of those managers and potential managers who form part of the work-force in the Atlantic Region and to effect a positive change in management behaviour by the promotion of current management technology and concepts which will improve the economic and social development of the Region.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Canada—Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement, signed on July 4, 1978, has effect from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Canada cost shares with the Atlantic provinces on a 80-20 ratio, all eligible costs for "Research and Development" and "Supply Support" incurred in the development and implementation of projects approved by the Regional Management Committee. Canada's total contribution towards costs incurred shall not exceed $2,150,000 over the term of this Agreement. In addition, each province has set up and funds an administrative structure to coordinate the development and delivery efforts in each particular province. Courses are offered and are based on needs assessments that are carried out in each province.

Payments:
DREE expenditures, 1980-81: $481,952.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Planning and Coordination, of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The principal concerns of the Department of the Secretary of State are in the areas of citizenship, human rights, education support, language programs, state ceremonies and festivities. There are many programs within these areas which have as their primary objectives, the building of the Canadian nation and the encouragement of an open democratic and tolerant society in which all Canadians feel a sense of belonging and a responsibility to participate in the affairs of their communities. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad spectrum which touches the lives of all Canadians. Some examples of these activities are outlined below.

The Citizenship Registration Branch provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship, as well as for its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation, in accordance with the Citizenship Act. The Citizenship Courts provide services in thirty permanent locations and many more circuit stops across Canada.

The Department is also responsible for helping Canadians become more involved and aware citizens. Through the Citizens' Participation Programs, Canadians are encouraged to take an active part in sharing and improving community life, by providing support to voluntary organizations, providing support for groups working to improve the status of women, and arranging for youth exchange visits within Canada.

The Human Rights Directorate promotes greater awareness and understanding of human rights and related responsibilities and works to increase respect for and compliance with Canada's domestic and international commitments. It assists the Department to meet its responsibilities as the central point of reference for the federal government's domestic interests in human rights. Its activities include cooperation with provinces and agencies in the organization of meetings on human rights and cooperation in the preparation of reports to the United Nations on the Human Rights situation in Canada. As well, the Directorate provides technical and financial support to the human rights activities of non-governmental organizations.

The Department, which also serves the Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism, encourages the preservation and sharing of ethnocultural heritages in Canadian society. Through the Native Citizens' Program, the Department supports the preservation of Native Cultures, encourages the participation of Native people in Canadian society and the development of special projects to meet special needs as identified by Native people.

In the Education Support area, the government is concerned that there should be equal opportunities for all Canadians and to this end the Department administers the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program under which funds are transferred to the provinces. It also assists students to meet their expenses through the Canada Student Loans Program and provides funds to the provinces to be used for the teaching of the official languages.

The Translation Bureau, through translation and interpretation services assists the Parliament of Canada, federal departments and agencies to communicate effectively in both official languages. The Promotion of Official Languages Directorate has the mandate to promote the use and acquisition of both official languages in the private and non-federal public sectors.

The State Protocol Directorate is responsible for organizing and managing state ceremonies and special events of national significance. It is also responsible for the establishment of rules of precedence and protocol for affairs of state and the promotion of the use of national symbols such as the Canadian flag and the national anthem. The Directorate is also responsible for providing services to the Offices of Lieutenant Governors and for all matters concerning visits to Canada of Members of the Royal Family.

Page
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR 202
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS 202
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL 204
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS 206
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN 207
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM 209
CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS 210
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS 210
CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 211
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS 212
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 213

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered By:
Promotion of Official Languages Directorate

Purpose:
To provide technical and financial assistance to provincial governments wishing to provide services to the public in the two official languages of Canada. The Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this program.

Authority:
Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in areas of official languages such as translation and language training, available to provincial administrations was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970 and renewed in 1980.

Authority to provide financial assistance to non-federal public administrations was granted by a Cabinet decision in 1970, cancelled by the Treasury Board in 1979 and renewed by a Cabinet decision in 1981.

Time Frame:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III The Work World). The Cabinet decision of 1981 specifies that the program of technical and financial assistance shall terminate on March 31, 1983, and that new proposals should be submitted to Cabinet for implementation in 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of promotion, consultation and linguistic services.

1. Promotion includes the maintenance of liaison with interested parties, the dissemination of information and documentation, and the organization of meetings and study sessions.
2. Consultation includes assistance in identifying needs, establishing linguistic profiles and developing appropriate programs. It also entails technical assistance in defining problems and developing strategies towards their soltion and identifying resources.
3. Linguistic services are subject to the availability of resources and include the provision of:
   a) information and documentation;
   b) specialists who act as advisors or consultants;
   c) second-language training on a cost-recovery basis;
   d) translation services, at no cost, for an organization's name, sign, slogan, letterhead and calling card;
   e) bibliographical research services: compilation of bibliographies of specialized glossaries, at no cost;
   f) an assessment of the quality of texts, at no cost.

Promotion and consultation can be provided for the areas of:

a) translation, terminology, interpretation;
b) second language learning and teaching;
c) bilingual identity: (signs, labelling, company name, etc.);
d) management of an official languages program;
e) identification of second language requirements;
f) development of policies and programs related to the provision of bilingual services.

The program of financial contributions is for special projects on a cost-shared basis of 50% sponsored by provincial and territorial authorities. Projects must represent an innovation or addition to the regular standard of service provided to the official language minority group or to the level of capability to work in the second language. Federal funding is limited to an initial development period in which identifiable additional costs are incurred. No capital or immobilization investment or expenditures are accepted. In 1981-1982, the Department of the Secretary of State spent $500,000 (100,000 for Manitoba, 200,000 for New Brunswick and 200,000 for Ontario). The budget for 1982-1983 is $700,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Roberge
Director
Promotion of Official Languages Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-1966

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

Administered By:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim agreements. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (i.e. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (i.e. teaching of the other official language); and
3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for minority language education is equivalent to nine per cent of the overall average annual cost of educating a student in that province for each student studying full-time in that province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for second language instruction is equivalent to five per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost, based on the total number of minority official language school-age children in each province. This is for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

These percentages were adjusted for 1980-81 and 1981-82 in order to comply with the announced budget.

Payments:
See tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education Elementary and Secondary Levels 1980-81

Province	*Second Language ($)*	*Minority Language ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	391,698	51,373	11,435	454,506
Prince Edward Island	91,509	178,243	31,649	301,401
Nova Scotia	630,489	495,958	132,799	1,259,246
New Brunswick	528,315	6,829,546	1,435,242	8,793,103
Quebec	14,891,215	41,809,837	8,491,043	65,192,095
Ontario	8,967,322	17,456,552	3,229,140	29,653,014
Manitoba	588,768	1,224,583	304,029	2,117,380
Saskatchewan	382,342	266,827	68,563	717,732
Alberta	911,962	1,135,555	219,842	2,267,359
British Columbia	1,816,544	557,043	113,749	2,487,336
Total	29,200,164	70,005,517	14,037,491	113,243,172

Contributions under Special Projects are listed with tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 2

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education Elementary and Secondary Levels 1981-82

Province	*Second Language ($)*	*Minority Language ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	414,449	48,268	11,353	474,070
Prince Edward Island	85,055	187,037	29,942	302,034
Nova Scotia	709,052	539,954	146,102	1,395,108
New Brunswick	618,035	8,209,420	1,662,600	10,490,055
Quebec	13,886,989	37,637,042	8,637,782	60,161,813
Ontario	10,048,499	17,931,724	3,246,637	31,226,860
Manitoba	663,396	1,412,049	301,642	2,377,087
Saskatchewan	427,950	379,306	114,218	921,474
Alberta	1,042,821	1,434,200	253,120	2,730,141
British Columbia	1,641,085	735,703	122,607	2,499,395
Total	29,537,331	68,514,703	14,526,003	112,578,037

Contributions under Special Projects are listed with tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-3577

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL

Administered By:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the cost of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim agreements. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government's program of assistance for official languages in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The program provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to assist full-time post-secondary students in studying their second official language or where students are part of a minority official language community in studying in their own official language;
4. Travel bursaries for minority-language students;

5. Language training centres;
6. Minority language teacher-training institutions;
7. Summer Language bursaries; and
8. Assistance for official language monitors.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a province for minority language education (1 above) is made in one payment of 10.85% of provincial operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language post-secondary educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The above percentage of financial assistance was adjusted in order to comply with the budget allocation for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for minority language teacher training facilities in the West and in the East. A Committee was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended in the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège Saint-Jean in Edmonton and Collège Saint-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the Government of Manitoba under which the federal government contributed up to $1,000,000 for capital costs and some $800,000 for operating expenses over a seven-year period ending March 31, 1979, for an "Institut Pédagogique" located at Collège Saint-Boniface. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). Similar arrangements also apply to Collège Saint-Jean commencing in 1976-77 only. In addition a recruiting allowance of $40,000 per year has been provided for each institution.

In the East, arrangements have been made with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to provide similar assistance for the operation of University of Moncton and Université Sainte-Anne.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of language training centres. These centres are intended to provide multipurpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in universities their use is not limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of $100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the program.

The federal government provides fellowships for official language study of up to $2,000 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language or for students from the official language minority to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers are provided by the federal government. These bursaries which are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers are distributed by the provinces.

Provinces may also receive funds towards the organization of training sessions for teachers.

Travel bursaries are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. The travel bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Summer Language Bursaries Program — this program enables post-secondary students to take immersion courses of six weeks in their second official language. A pilot program for francophone minority students outside of Quebec wishing to improve their skills in their own language was initiated in 1977-78. These programs are funded by the Department of the Secretary of State and administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the provinces. Payments for this program totalled $6,516,848 in 1980-81 and $6,551,903 in 1981-82.

Second Language Monitor Program — this activity enables post-secondary students to work part-time as second language teachers' assistants while attending at a post-secondary institution in the second language milieu. The remuneration to the monitors is $3,000 per annum. A pilot program for francophone monitor working with francophone minority students studying in their own language and a pilot program of full-time monitors in semi-urban or rural areas were initiated in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. These programs are also administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the provinces on behalf of the Department of the Secretary of State. Payments for this program totalled $3,729,155 in 1980-81 and $4,215,800 in 1981-82.

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director, Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-3577

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
When the federal-provincial agreements for official languages in education were concluded, the various provinces and territories had different pre-existing levels of development. As a result, the cost-sharing Special Projects Program is designed to enable provincial and territorial governments to implement innovative and experimental projects in spheres of scholastic activity in which substantial progress may be possible to promote minority official language education or second official language instruction.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations. Arrangements regarding official languages in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim agreements. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:
Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial and territorial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programs; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the province concerned. The federal contribution will be made for the limited time of the development period and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions for fiscal years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 were made within the amount identified by a province for the program following its distribution of the funds allocated by the federal government for the non-formula programs for official languages in education in each province.

Payments:
A total of $13,632,469 was paid to the provinces for special projects in 1980-81 and $14,497,755 was paid in 1981-82. Payments to the territories totalled $197,771 in 1980-81 and $268,849 in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director, Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-3577

TABLE 3

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Elementary, Secondary and Post-secondary Levels — 1980-81

Province	*Minority Language Institutions ($)*	*Travel Bursaries ($)*	*Teacher Bursaries ($)*	*Fellowships ($)*	*Language Training Centres ($)*	*Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions ($)*	*Special Projects ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	—	5,969	75,023	102,500	—	—	793,824	977,316
Prince Edward Island	—	3,304	25,076	58,000	18,000	—	254,980	359,360
Nova Scotia	100,032	11,390	79,772	99,800	27,000	36,000	832,938	1,186,932
New Brunswick	1,605,360	14,476	116,000	109,750	—	203,581	1,875,029	3,924,196
Quebec	23,699,503	—	482,935	800,200	—	—	2,368,704	27,351,342
Ontario	3,087,850	—	654,218	734,000	91,000	—	3,413,900	7,980,968
Manitoba	113,435	12,071	138,529	162,020	—	220,000	1,248,862	1,894,917
Saskatchewan	20,228	1,608	101,225	94,800	10,911	—	340,660	569,432
Alberta	81,529	1,413	156,158	209,515	52,000	312,000	642,484	1,455,099
British Columbia	—	—	296,707	178,000	59,216	—	1,861,088	2,395,011
Total	28,707,937	50,231	2,125,643	2,548,585	258,127	771,581	13,632,469	48,094,573

Table does not include figures for the Summer Language Bursaries Program and Official Language Monitor Program.

TABLE 4

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Elementary, Secondary and Post-secondary Levels — 1981-82

Province	*Minority Language Institutions ($)*	*Travel Bursaries ($)*	*Teacher Bursaries ($)*	*Fellowships ($)*	*Language Training Centres ($)*	*Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions ($)*	*Special Projects ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	—	9,834	51,680	136,000	—	—	862,576	1,060,090
Prince Edward Island	—	2,650	28,500	60,500	18,342	—	316,000	425,992
Nova Scotia	104,510	12,132	90,000	85,900	—	40,000	988,968	1,321,510
New Brunswick	1,659,651	20,000	139,552	88,000	—	144,578	2,294,525	4,346,306
Quebec	23,853,540	—	490,890	827,500	—	—	1,580,625	26,752,555
Ontario	3,317,471	—	857,647	849,000	100,000	—	3,737,076	8,861,194
Manitoba	121,376	16,531	146,552	146,854	—	253,137	1,413,425	2,097,875
Saskatchewan	21,019	4,179	87,915	109,675	100,000	—	513,675	836,463
Alberta	92,609	1,840	203,103	190,015	100,000	355,000	578,528	1,521,095
British Columbia	—	—	229,000	145,638	100,000	—	2,212,357	2,686,995
Total	29,170,176	67,166	2,324,839	2,639,082	418,342	792,715	14,497,755	49,910,075

Table does not include figures for the Summer Language Bursaries Program and Official Language Monitor Program.

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:

Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

Authority:

Canada Student Loans Act
Canada Student Loans Regulation

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program with no set termination date. However, discussions are underway with the provinces with a view to developing a new national student assistance program.

Financing and Operation:
There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1980-81 amounted to $17.5 million.

Under the program, loans made to students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of $56.25 per week of the study period, subject to an overall maximum of $9,800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9-1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount to be determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of $250 million for the base loan year 1976-77 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1978 to 1981

	1978-79		*1979-80*		*1980-81*	
Province	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value* ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*
Newfoundland	4,979	4,186	5,090	4,464	21,630	14,904
Prince Edward Island	1,708	1,237	1,673	1,175	22,495	14,726
Nova Scotia	11,133	7,861	11,672	7,999	7,826	5,222
New Brunswick	8,834	6,489	8,903	6,339	7,144	4,574
Ontario	77,145	73,424	69,537	66,395	86,746	76,224
Manitoba	7,787	4,966	6,960	4,520	9,454	6,746
Saskatchewan	7,866	5,516	6,997	4,881	12,248	8,397
Alberta	19,158	12,748	20,287	12,894	1,845	1,273
British Columbia	20,442	15,447	21,111	15,074	6,383	5,070
Yukon	144	81	179	102	161	94
Northwest Territories	99	58	89	52	103	62
Total	159,295	132,013	152,497	123,895	176,035	137,292

* Changes in legislation caused a 13-month year, July 1 to July 31 rather than a normal 12-month year.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. C. Passy
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Canada Student Loans Program
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Program Coordination Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Purpose:
To increase provincial fiscal flexibility and maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of provincial programs in the field of education.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice cannot be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

Financing and Operation:
The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of the three established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Estabished Programs Financing Act, 1977. Under this Act, the ederal government makes contributions to provincial and erritorial governments for the financing of medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. These conributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfer.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secreary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The tax transfer is ffected by the Department of Finance.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1981-82 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in table 6. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

Payments:
See table 6.

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Program Coordination Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 6

Federal Contribution to Provinces for Post-secondary Education Under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1981-82
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	46,386	34,335	80,721
Prince Edward Island	10,010	7,409	17,419
Nova Scotia	69,246	51,255	120,501
New Brunswick	56,905	42,120	99,025
Quebec	339,630	575,873	915,503
Ontario	660,023	566,417	1,226,440
Manitoba	83,856	62,070	145,926
Saskatchewan	87,510	50,178	137,688
Alberta	159,096	178,726	337,822
British Columbia	195,124	199,047	394,171
Yukon	1,646	1,938	3,584
Northwest Territories	3,661	2,842	6,503
Total	1,713,093	1,772,210	3,485,303

Note: The amounts shown in the table represent advances. Final amounts remain to be determined.

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:

To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority:

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

Time Frame:

Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:

The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

Payments:

See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	*1977-78* *($)*	*1978-79* *($)*	*1979-80* *($)*	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*
Newfoundland	—	2,364	—	—	13,786
Prince Edward Island	—	—	706	1,368	1,565
Nova Scotia	15,978	3,620	519	—	11,231
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	339,303	609,724	295,893	957,786	867,316
Ontario	1,568,769	1,133,502	1,362,042	1,789,591	1,104,632
Manitoba	—	44,072	346,126	184,260	—
Saskatchewan	27,421	24,728	22,330	96,930	89,623
Alberta	43,442	276,921	691,122	590,065	621,871
British Columbia	835,087	639,624	805,997	—	1,147,190
Total	2,830,000	2,734,555	3,524,735	3,620,000	3,857,214

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director, Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-3577

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:

To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec entered into a similar agreement in 1969.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning . Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces Under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1977-78* *($)*	*1978-79* *($)*	*1979-80* *($)*	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	80	88	303
Nova Scotia	—	265	392	—	608
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	9,033	50,417	65,066	20,111
Ontario	102,197	66,501	75,176	60,987	65,265
Manitoba	—	—	9,244	20,828	17,460
Saskatchewan	2,139	1,283	2,581	9,804	—
Alberta	26,719	—	136,396	—	222,034
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	131,055	77,082	274,286	156,773	325,781

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel.: (819) 994-3577

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By:
Human Rights Directorate, Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Purpose:
To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments

under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified, and to coordinate regular Federal-Provincial Ministerial Conferences relating to these responsibilities. The Committee serves as a forum to assist participating governments to meet their responsibilities and pursue their goals in the area of human rights.

Through working groups, the Committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

(i) a study of affirmative action and related special support programs;

(ii) the development of a common Canadian interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(iii) identifying emerging human rights and proscribed new grounds of discrimination.

Authority:
Committee created by Ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975 and endorsed by Ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays its own participation expenses. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate but to date at each meeting, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative is the Senior Assistant Under Secretary although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Richard M. Nolan
Director
Human Rights Directorate
Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

(Part of the Administration and Central Services Branch)

Administered By:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance is provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits — 1981-1983

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last two years. The programmes for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial coordinators and Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal Staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1981

- HM Queen Elizabeth and The Queen Mother — July 2 to 7
  Official visit to Ottawa, then Niagara-on-the-Lake and Fort George, Ontario, to celebrate their bicentennials. Other engagements were undertaken in Toronto with the "Toronto Scottish Regiment", and the "Black Watch of Canada". In addition HM attended events such as the 122nd running of the Queen's Plate.
- HRH Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon — July 6 to 13
  Official visit to Toronto as Patron of the Royal Ballet on the occasion of its 50th anniversary tour. In addition she also visited Timmins, Cambridge, Muskoka and Ottawa.

Royal Visits 1982

- HM Queen ELizabeth II, and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — April 15 to 18
  Official visit to Ottawa on the occasion of the Proclamation of the Constitution.
- HRH The Princess Anne — July 4 to 17
  Official visit to Ottawa and the Yukon Territory as well as the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba where certain towns were celebrating their centennials.
- HRH The Prince of Wales — October 29 to 31
  Private visit to the Pearson College of the Pacific in British Columbia. HRH is the President of the World

Federation of Peace Colleges of which Pearson College is a member.

— HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — November 9
Private visit to Toronto in relation to his interest in the Wildlife Association Fund of which he is the President.

Royal Visits 1983 (Proposed)

— HM Queen Elizabeth II and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — March 8 to 11
Official visit to British Columbia.

— TRH The Prince and Princess of Wales July or August, dates to be determined
Official visit of TRH The Prince and Princess of Wales in the Atlantic Provinces and Alberta.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Georges Bernier
Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:
Translation Bureau

Purpose:
Providing technical assistance to provincial governments that have their own official translation services (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta).

Activities:
The federal government's Translation Bureau holds an annual conference (launched in 1980) where senior officials of the federal and provincial translation bureaus discuss their experiences and redefine co-operation requirements.

Notes for 1981-1982:

1. Technical assistance in defining and developing a translation program at Saint Boniface College in order to produce a pool of professionals to meet Manitoba's needs. Loan of a program co-ordinator for two years.
2. Training of translators/interpreters by the Bureau for the New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta translation services.
3. Provision of technical assistance to the New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta translation bureaus in recruiting or promoting translators.
4. Loan of an English-to-French translator to the Alberta government to assist in the translation of official documents.

Financing and Operation:
Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance usually involves extending activities being carried out for the federal Translation Bureau to provincial translation offices. This service is co-ordinated by the Liaison Secretariat.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Alphonse Morissette
Director
Liaison Secretariat
Translation Bureau
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Tel.: (819) 994-0614

Department of the Solicitor General

The Department of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor Géneral is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of personnel and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the RCMP is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security.

The RCMP provides police services under contract to eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), the two territories and a number of municipalities. Provincial/municipal police services are provided under the direction of provincial Attorneys General and the municipality Chief Executive Officer respectively. Services include the enforcement of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, Territorial Ordinances and Municipal By-Laws. As a federal police force the RCMP enforces Federal Statutes in all provinces and territories. In addition, investigative and protective services are provided to other federal departments and agencies. As well, Canadian Police Services are provided, on request, to all Canadian law enforcement agencies.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial co-operation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979. This forum has gradually developed into what could be termed a professional association in preference to formal federal-provincial exchanges.

To favour more regular dialogue, a series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

A compendium of existing federal-provincial agreements of exchange of services and joint mechanisms of consultation allotting to corrections has also been published for the members' use.

At the first conference, on March 6, 1979, The Correctional Service of Canada declared its willingness to engage in a process of consultation with the provinces and to share a wide range of information about the content and form of its operations and planning processes. A series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

At the second conference, held in June 1979, it was acknowledged that most of the operational problems of overlap and duplication which had been identified had unique features and differed in priority from province to province. It was therefore agreed that Regional Directors of The Correctional Service of Canada would undertake bilateral discussions with the provincial heads of corrections on mutually identified operational issues.

An example of the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for consultation is the Memorandum of Understanding signed on July 23, 1979 by the Deputty Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario and the Commissioner of Corrections, which formally provides for joint planning of shared:

(a) community-based residential services;

(b) parole supervision, where feasible and appropriate, to ensure cost effective use of resources;

(c) special projects to maximize the effectiveness of the service delivery systems;

(d) the development and use of volunteer programs utilized in the case management processes; and,

(e) development of a formal ongoing liaison and establishment of specialized programs for the native offender.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Federal-Provincial Relations

The National Parole Board places a high priority on providing, particularly to those less serious offenders in provincial prisons, at least the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for parole that are afforded to inmates of federal penitentiaries by the Board. The Board will, therefore, continue its concerted effort to improve services to inmates of provincial institutions in the seven provinces and two territories that are not now serviced by provincial parole boards. The problem to be overcome is the disparity between rights and safeguards afforded federal inmates by the National Parole Board, and to provincial inmates where provincial boards have been established, and those rights and safeguards currently extended to inmates in the provinces and territories over which the National Parole Board retains jurisdiction.

Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards

Currently, parole decisions in provincial cases are made by the National Parole Board with the exception of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia which have their own provincial parole boards. The Prairies and Atlantic provinces have chosen not to establish parole boards, although this is permissable under the Parole Act.

During 1982 the National Parole Board increased the level of services offered to inmates of provincial institutions in these regions. This was accomplished by adopting streamlined procedures that enable faster decision-making. In addition, the Board developed a new information booklet for provincial or territorial inmates, thus promoting a better understanding of (and greater access to) the parole process.

Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) which includes representatives from the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards (Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) held three meetings during 1980-81. They continued to exchange views on parole policies and procedures of mutual interest.

CAPA was also involved in the conclusion of a federal-provincial agreement on the transfer of parolees. The agreement was signed by the Solicitor General of Canada, the Attorney General of British Columbia, the Minister of Correctional Services for Ontario, and the Minister of Justice for Quebec.

The federal government will exercise parole jurisdiction over any inmate who has been paroled by Ontario, Quebec or British Columbia if the inmate moves to a province other than these three. In turn, these three provinces will supervise parolees who move within their jurisdiction.

Department of the Solicitor General

Page

Secretariat
CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES 217
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES 218
STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 219
PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES 220
YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 220
RCMP CONTRACT POLICY 221
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY 221

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES 222
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.) 223
ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS 223
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT 223
FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT 225

The Correctional Service of Canada
EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 225
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 226
AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES 227
MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION 228

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Secretariat)

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Consultation Centre, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the Ministry in achieving its goals in crime prevention, the promotion of a more humane, rational Criminal Justice system, and the encouragement of public participation in that system and to contribute new initiatives, technical advice and practical assistance to the Ministry's process of policy development and implementation.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshall the resources to deal with major issues.

Financing and Operation:
Because of its presence at the local level as the only regionalized division of the Secretariat, the Centre is in a unique position to develop and maintain effective working relationships with provincial and municipal governments and local community groups.

It carries out its responsibilities by supporting studies, conferences, seminars and workshops dealing with criminal justice issues; by initiating, assisting and supporting experimental and innovative programs with particular attention to the development of new concepts in criminal justice; by consultation aimed at coordination between system components, identification of gaps in service or prevention of unnecessary overlaps; by promoting community involvement and meeting the needs of special groups. The programs are generally carried out in cooperation with one or more of the provincial governments.

Within this broad mandate the Consultation Centre has two roles to play in the ongoing process of policy development and implementation at both the federal and provincial levels. Where policy has yet to be developed the Consultation Centre, through financial and technical assistance to the provinces and communities, can test out new and innovative initiatives. The results of such initiatives can be continually shared with policy planners and researchers to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies may emerge.

The second role of the Consultation Centre is policy implementation. This role involves demonstration and monitoring of policy initiatives which are already well developed theoretically and conceptually. The main purpose of the implementation role is to develop broad provincial and community level acceptance of a concept. Once again, because policy is always evolving, the results of demonstration are fed back into the policy cycle as a basis for policy refinement.

Organizationally, Consultation services at the national level, are provided by the central office in Ottawa, which also has responsibility for general administration and for coordination of the network of five regional offices. The Regional Consultants represent the whole of the Secretariat within their respective regions. By their local presence and their relative freedom from direct operational responsibilities, the Regional Consultants are in a unique position to facilitate development of linkages and open dialogue between the public and the different parts of the criminal justice system.

Table 1 lists expenditures for jointly funded activities, by province during the last 4 years.

TABLE 1

Consultation Centre — Expenditures by Province
($000)

Province	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*
Newfoundland	9.2	57.8	406	135.6
Prince Edward Island	90	17.9	15	72
Nova Scotia	96.6	111.5	64.6	83
New Brunswick	97.4	35.1	51	74.6
Quebec	211.4	99.5	236	273
Ontario	335.4	202.3	362.8	252
Manitoba	50.6	66.3	58.2	39.4
Saskatchewan	45.5	42.4	75	52
Alberta	2.5	5	114	97
British Columbia	33	49.3	140.7	233.6
Yukon	—	—	—	37.2
Northwest Territories	33.3	32.0	42.8	10

For Further Information:

Director
Consultation Centre
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

Regional Offices:

Regional Consultant, Quebec
666 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 201
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1E7

Tel.: (514) 283-7362

Regional Consultant, Prairies
Cumberland Square
Unit #28
1501, 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 0T2

Tel.: (306) 665-4262

Regional Consultant, British Columbia
Box 10277
Room 2410A
Pacific Center
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7Y 1E8

Tel.: (604) 666-6079

Regional Consultant, Atlantic
Suite 205
1075 Main Street
P.O. Box 549
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H2

Tel.: (506) 388-6368

Regional Consultant, Ontario
Suite 12A8
2 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1L5

Tel.: (416) 966-8107

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Research Division develops, manages and, to a lesser extent, conducts social science research for use by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation which respond to problems related to crime and criminal justice;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies and programs;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which decisions in the criminal justice system can be made;

e) provide information on crime and the criminal justice system to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and manpower;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the criminal justice system and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Research Division then either awards contracts for, or carries out research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Efficiency/Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs
3. Criminal Justice sub-system accountability

4. Fair and equitable decision-making in the delivery of criminal justice
5. Concerns for victims of crime
6. Increasing community involvement in criminal justice
7. Juvenile Justice
8. Improving data base on the criminal justice system.

In 1981-82, the Division, on behalf of the Ministry, let contracts for 114 research projects to be undertaken by universities, private industry or individuals, and continued to support work on 40 other projects started in previous years.

In addition to its contract and in-house research programs, the Division manages a program designed to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. This program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, provincial and regional levels. This program is now structured to provide financial assistance to recipients on a three-year basis, subject to parliamentary approval of the allocation of funds.

Criminology Centres at the following universities currently receive funding: Dalhousie, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Regina, Alberta and Simon Fraser.

To obtain information concerning specific projects that the Division has funded or is now funding, please write to:

Branch Administration and Project Control
Programs Branch
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OP8

STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Division is committed to promoting an environment of liaison and cooperation within the criminal justice community, i.e. with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies involved in the development of criminal justice statistics and information systems.

A new national justice statistics organization was created by Statistics Canada in June 1981, called the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Several years of study, planning and work by the federal and provincial jurisdictions responsible for justice preceded its formation. The Centre is built on the principle that the production of justice statistics and information is a joint responsibility.

The Justice Information Council (J.I.C.) which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the J.I.C. is the Liaison Officers Committee which has membership from each of the departments sitting on J.I.C., as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the L.O.C. to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Statistics Division coordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the L.O.C. It is the role of the Statistics Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General contributed resources of about $150,000 to support the work of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics during the fiscal year 1981-82.

The Director of the Division is a representative to the Federal/Provincial Task Force on Victims. The statistics Division's analysis of victimization survey data is provided in an ongoing way to the Task Force.

For Further Information:

Director
Statistics Division
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Planning and Liaison Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that relevant and timely research, statistical and other empirically derived information is disseminated as widely as possible to various sectors of the criminal justice system and interested public in Canada. To provide corporate planning services to the Programs Branch and assist the Ministry in long range planning.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
In relation to its dissemination function, the Division is responsible for three programs.

a) The Publication Program encompasses reports of research, statistical and other empirical findings emanating from Program Branch-wide initiatives. There is a continuing emphasis on ensuring that all such information is presented in a format, length and vocabulary appropriate to policy makers and practitioners at both the federal and provincial levels as well as the public at large.

b) The Division's Program for Workshops, Seminars and Courses is also designed to facilitate the communication and application of research and other policy related information through the organization and/or provision of financial or other support for workshops, courses and other non-written modes of dissemination.

c) The Ministry Library and Reference Centre is a resource collection of approximately 25,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, and a growing collection of microforms on crime, law enforcement connections, criminal justice, and related areas. Its services are available to staff of The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Secretariat. Included are government publications, legal materials, and abstracts, indexes and bibliographies in the field of criminology.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Planning and Liaison Division
Programs Branch
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Young Offenders Division, Policy Branch

Purpose:
To provide for the implementation of the new Young Offenders Act, recently approved by Parliament and which received Royal Assent on July 7, 1982. The major implementation activities include the development of a training, orientation and education program for provincial officials, and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements for the financing of the new legislation.

Authority:
The Young Offenders Act

Time Frame:
It is anticipated that the Act will be proclaimed on October 1, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The passage of this Bill represents a milestone in the history of attempts dating back almost twenty years, to bring about fundamental reform to Canada's system of juvenile justice. The new legislation which is the culmination of many years of extensive consultation and debate is aimed at providing a comprehensive process to deal with juvenile crime that encourages respect for the law and attempts to strike a reasonable and acceptable balance between the needs of young offenders and the interest of society.

Undoubtedly the most significant and controversial amendment to the legislation which was adopted by the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs was that pertaining to the establishment of a uniform maximum age of 17 years inclusive which would apply throughout the country. The current juvenile age in Canada is not uniform and is set at under 16, 17 or 18 years. This long-standing situation allowing for age disparity under juvenile law which effectively discriminates against young persons on the basis of their place of residence has been the subject of widespread criticism. With the establishment of age uniformity in new juvenile legislation the issue of age disparity has finally been resolved. The application of the uniform maximum age of 17 years inclusive will become mandatory as of April 1, 1985.

It is now anticipated that the new legislation will be proclaimed on October 1, 1983. In anticipation of this date, the Ministry of the Solicitor General will be conducting a training, orientation and education program so as to ensure that the new legislation is properly understood througout Canada and that its implementation be accomplished as uniformly and consistently as possible.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has been studying and will be discussing with the provinces and territories the financial and resource implications which the new legislation will have on programs and services for young offenders with the view to arriving at new federal-provincial financing arrangements to assist the provinces and territories.

RCMP CONTRACT POLICY

Administered By:

Police and Law Enforcement Policy Division

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:

To provide policy advice in relation to the negotiation and administration of provincial and municipal policing agreements for the provision of services by the RCMP.

Authority:

Department of the Solicitor General Act/RCMP Act

Time Frame:

Agreement with the provinces on the current RCMP police service contracts was reached in August 1981. Secretariat officials headed the federal negotiating team and prepared advice to the Government. Policy support since the signing of the policing agreements is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:

Support on negotiating strategy and preferred positions has consisted in the development of recommendations for the consideration of Cabinet and the submission of proposals respecting financial terms to Treasury Board. Advice on the interpretation of various clauses of the agreements is developed on an ongoing basis. Close liaison on these matters is maintained at all times with provincial officials.

For Further Information:

Responsible Officer:

Mr. J.M. Shoemaker, Q.C.
Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor General
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Administered By:

Police and Law Enforcement Policy Division

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:

To consult with the Department of Justice and the provinces on the development of police policy and the resolution of both operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada.

Authority:

Department of the Solicitor General Act and Annual Appropriations

Time Frame:

The duration of individual task forces and committees varies.

Financing and Operation:

Participation with the Department of Justice and the provinces in the resolution of problems affecting law enforcement is an integral component of the mandate of the Police and Law Enforcement Policy Division. Financial costs are minimal, except for the salaries of the officers involved. Task forces and other working arrangements are set in place as required by the Federal-Provincial Committee of Ministers Responsible for Criminal Justice or the Minister or senior officials in the Ministry.

In fiscal year 1981-82, the following issues have figured prominently in federal-provincial consultations and in the work of various task forces and committees:

— the identification, seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal transactions;

— the development of a coordinated response to McDonald Commission recommendations affecting policing;

— drug law enforcement;

— the implications for policing of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and

— the review of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation which provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. J.M. Shoemaker, Q.C.
Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor General
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Canadian Police Services are comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.). The objective of these services is to assist all Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions and the criminal courts of Canada, by providing forensic laboratory, identification and information services, and advanced and specialized police training.

As of April 1, 1981 the federal government provided all Canadian Police Services at no cost to the users. Prior to April 1, 1981, the portion of Canadian Police Services relating to the C.P.I.C. system was cost-shared between the provinces/territories/municipalities and the federal government.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in the fiscal year 1981-82 was $70,559,000.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The Crime Detection Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Sackville, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; and Montreal, Quebec. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, Toxicology and Drug Analysis.

A Science and Technology Advisory Group (S.T.A.G.) consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within the Crime Detection Laboratories and Identification Services is responsible for the training, establishing methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel, and some identification services through research and development. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field, e.g. breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the co-ordination of research and development activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

Since 1979, the RCMP through the Research and Development Co-ordinating Centre, has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by this program which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community. An annual budget of $350,000 has been allocated to this program. Currently, 5 projects have been completed, 14 are ongoing, and 8 new projects have been brought forward for implementation.

Identification Services

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information which are received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, federal agencies and the general public. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.

Canadian Police College (C.P.C.)

The C.P.C. provides specialized and advanced police training in such areas as: organization and administration, personnel management and investigational techniques to personnel of Canadian law enforcement agencies as well as to personnel from foreign police departments on a limited basis.

A C.P.C. Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, the Provincial Attorneys General, Canadian Police Services, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Director of the C.P.C. reviews the progress of the college and advises and recommends future objectives, goals and priorities.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)

The C.P.I.C. provides a centralized automated service for the storage, retrieval and point to point transmission of operational police information such as: stolen or abandoned vehicles, motor vehicle parts, license plates, vehicles operated by wanted persons, wanted and missing persons, parolees and stolen articles, which are accessible to all accredited Canadian police agencies.

The C.P.I.C. system is comprised of a computer complex located in Ottawa, with typewriter like terminals for inputting and retrieving information located at strategic locations throughout Canada, linked by a data transmission network. The system is available to authorized users on a 24 hour year round basis.

Prior to April 1, 1981, a portion of the costs of the C.P.I.C. system were shared between the provinces/territories/municipalities and the federal government. As of April 1, 1981 the federal government assumed 100% of the costs of C.P.I.C. services.

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

The purpose of this part of the R.C.M.P. Law Enforcement Program is to: prevent, detect and investigate offences committed against Federal Statutes; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies on a cost recovery basis; protect visiting foreign dignitaries, diplomats and senior Canadian government officials and federal government property; and, maintain internal security.

The enforcement of Federal Statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, Bankruptcy Act, Immigration Act, and the Revenue Statutes and related sections of the Criminal Code are carried out in all provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The provision of protective policing services is the Force's commitment to the federal government's Protective Security Program. As well as providing physical and personal security as noted above, these services include security inspections of federal government equipment, computer facilities, buildings and information.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide law enforcement services to those provinces, territories and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the use of the RCMP. Included within Provincial Police Services is an Indian Special Constable Program designed to provide for the employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

Authority:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for the provision of R.C.M.P. police services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

The last provincial/territorial/municipal agreements were for a five year term which expired on March 31, 1981. On that date policing agreements for RCMP police services were in effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec) the two territories and 193 municipalities.

Commencing April 1, 1981, 10 year provincial/territorial/municipal policing agreements came into effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), the two territories and 190 municipalities. One additional municipality was added commencing May 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Under the new agreements, the federal government shared the costs of R.C.M.P. policing services with those provinces/territories/ municipalities that are under contract for such services. The agreements are in effect from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991.

In calculating the total costs which are to be shared between the federal government and each contracting province/territory/ municipality a direct costing method is used.

Provincial/Territorial

For the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981, costs were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by the provinces/territories to the federal governments for the fiscal year 1981-82 was at 56%. This will be increased by 1% per fiscal year until fiscal year 1985-86 when 60% is reached. Commencing April 1, 1986, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until fiscal year 1990-91 when 70% is reached.

Municipalities Over 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the individual municipality during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the individual municipalities in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities to the federal government was at 81% for fiscal year 1981-82. This is to be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

Municipalities Under 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities (with one exception) to the federal government was at 56% for fiscal year 1981-82. This will be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 60% is reached in fiscal year 1985-86. Commencing in fiscal year 1986-87, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until 70% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

The exception to the percentage to be cost-shared is the municipality of Hinton, Alberta. The policing agreement for this municipality commenced May 1, 1982 with the costs incurred being aggregated with all other municipalities under 15,000 population in Alberta. However, reimbursement by Hinton to the federal government is to be at 70% per fiscal year for the life of the contract, which expires in 1990-91.

Payments:
Under the agreements, provinces/territories/municipalities will be billed on a quarterly basis in July, October, January and March of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three month period.

Payments made by the provinces/territories/municipalities under contract for RCMP policing services for the fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are depicted in table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments by Provinces/Territories/Municipalities for Policing Contracts
($000)

	Provincial/Territorial		*Municipal*	
Province/Territory	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*
Newfoundland	11,875	17,635	1,460	1,854
Nova Scotia	10,541	15,367	1,160	1,642
Prince Edward Island	1,994	2,783	211	310
New Brunswick	8,727	12,397	1,514	2,107
Manitoba	14,047	20,318	3,651	4,928
Saskatchewan	19,439	27,697	4,126	5,814
Alberta	25,480	36,763	9,192	14,058
British Columbia	33,472	48,253	41,227	46,012
Northwest Territories	6,758	9,467	—	—
Yukon	2,802	3,951	—	—
Total	135,135	194,631	62,541	76,725

Note: 1981-82 figures apply to a 15 month revenue period whereas the 1980-81 figures apply to a 12 month period. This is a result of the change from semi-annual to quarterly billings in the new contracts.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.T. Zwicker, A/Commr.
Chief Financial Officer
R.C.M.P. Headquarters
Pickering Building, Room 610
250 Tremblay Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OR2

Tel.: (613) 993-1712

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Firearms Registration and Administration Services of the R.C.M.P.

Purpose:
To reimburse the provincial governments for costs actually incurred in administering the business permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.I of the Criminal Code.

Authority:
Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation:
As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Payments by the Government of Canada Under the Firearms Financial Agreement

Province	*Fiscal 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	56,211
Prince Edward Island	22,732
Nova Scotia	81,557
New Brunswick	95,978
Quebec	—
Ontario	346,964
Manitoba	95,463
Saskatchewan	106,452
Alberta	180,131
British Columbia	38,550
Yukon	23,732
Northwest Territories	6,400

For Further Information:

Firearms Policy Centre
Department of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Street West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 593-4995

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(The Correctional Service of Canada)

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1978.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Quebec was signed and became effective on April 4, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of thirty-two persons admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation. The Institut Philippe Pinel, Montreal, Quebec, provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days.

TABLE 4

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1975-76	1,318,482
1976-77	1,769,305
1977-78	3,202,077
1978-79	3,557,067
1979-80	4,271,700
1980-81	5,354,350
1981-82	7,019,770

Agreement January 1, 1974

revoked by

Agreement April 1, 1977

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen
Director General
Medical and Health Care Services
The Correctional Service of Canada
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 992-5713

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

Authority:
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territories:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	*1978-79* *($)*	*1979-80* *($)*	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*
Newfoundland	334,891	278,334	490,750	383,035
Nova Scotia	112,961	98,733	89,196	130,748
New Brunswick	1,077	1,742	—	—
Quebec	876,564	1,846,828	3,662,540	2,005,536
Manitoba	105,075	193,086	115,571	129,848
Saskatchewan	100,763	66,756	47,426	125,367
Alberta	175,027	662,750	437,713	402,920
British Columbia	725,249	942,646	592,202	1,289,867
Northwest Territories	305,320	179,813	86,285	111,036
Yukon Territory	19,306	21,353	49,167	21,716
Total	2,756,233	4,292,041	5,570,850	4,600,073

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OP9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate Provincial Agencies for certain services provided to the Correctional Service of Canada in relation to Parole and supervision.

Authority:
Parole Act and Regulations
National Parole Board Rules
Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both fedral inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction*:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board;

In carrying out these responsibilities the Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.

* Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to the Provinces for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	18,520	20,615	29,434	20,514
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	2,126	1,715
Manitoba	21,390	8,645	9,620	—
Saskatchewan	35,915	29,475	34,404	41,861
Alberta	110,004	121,483	133,306	124,201
British Columbia	15,545	69,226	54,371	61,229
Northwest Territories	—	12,602	15,514	20,702
Total	231,374	262,046	278,775	270,222

For Further Information:

Mr. M. Provan, Chief
Operations and Quality Control
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 992-6008

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority:
Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

The Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	January 1, 1975
New Brunswick:	November 1, 1974
Newfoundland:	November 1, 1974
Prince Edward Island:	January 1, 1975
Quebec:	May 1, 1975
Ontario:	November 1, 1974
Alberta:	January 1, 1975
British Columbia:	November 1, 1974
Northwest Territories:	November 1, 1974
Yukon Territory:	November 1, 1974

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government

agrees to pay the provincial governments the "per capita" costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings and equipment and depreciation.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Parolees Under Suspension

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	22,567	27,312	53,014	33,090
Prince Edward Island	—	—	331	—
Nova Scotia	30,579	48,702	47,915	38,695
New Brunswick	11,377	7,349	20,730	3,386
Quebec	768,184	1,030,447	1,221,017	616,687
Ontario	—	937,297	289,666	369,619
Alberta	397	118,991	317,736	328,453
British Columbia	75,645	239,181	123,007	284,102
Northwest Territories	16,711	10,105	3,445	21,693
Yukon Territory	—	6,584	—	—
Total	925,460	2,425,968	2,076,861	1,695,725

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

Department of Supply and Services

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. As the three federal-provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration, only that Administration will be described.

SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, stocked item supply, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management, publishing, expositions and advertising management. The organizational responsibility is divided into four services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, Finance, Planning and Systems, and Program Evaluation and Audit.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT SERVICE

This service is engaged in the acquisition planning and the procurement of complex technical engineering and science products and services, such as: Aircraft, Armament, Ships, Electronic and Data Processing Equipment, and sophisticated Industrial Machinery. It is also responsible for contracting-out research and development requirements to the private sector and for coordinating the program for unsolicitated proposals which are received from individuals and companies in Canada. Through the Export Supply Centre the service supports the Canadian Commercial Corporation in the acquisition of goods and services for sale to foreign governments.

COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE

This service is involved in the provision of commercial type commodities and services such as vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, professional and special services, etc. In addition to the headquarters purchasing operation, under the Regional Operations Sector there are nine regional supply centres and seven district offices, and numerous sub-offices.

The Canadian Government Printing Office is also with the Commercial Supply Service. Printing for both Houses of Parliament is one of its important functions.

Warehousing, stocked item supply, distribution, maintenance and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved. The Security Branch also falls under the direction of the Commercial Supply Service. Four other output services of the Commercial Supply Service are the provision of exhibits by the Canadian Government Expositions Centre, the distribution of priced publications by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, the contracting and the effecting of payment for all federal government advertising by the Advertising Management Services Centre and the Disposal Operations Sector mandated by Crown Assets Disposal Corporation to carry out on their behalf, the functions, powers and duties relating to the disposal of crown assets. Commercial Supply Service also manages and operates the Consolidated Procurement Support System. This system, covering the procurement of light heating fuels required by all government departments across Canada is currently being implemented on a phased basis.

FINANCE, PLANNING AND SYSTEMS

This service exerts its main influence in, as its name implies, the fields of financial direction, central planning, and supply systems development and research for Supply Administration as a whole.

The financial activities provided include financial planning, reporting and analysis, financial policies, procedures and systems documentation, and management of the systems of financial administration and accounting.

It contributes indirectly to the other Supply Administration services through providing such services as data processing and contract information. In addition it is responsible for certain contractual advisory services.

The Finance, Planning and Systems organization is also responsible for the administration of the Source Development Fund, a fund established to encourage the creation and maintenance of Canadian sources of supply.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND AUDIT SECTOR

The Program Evaluation and Audit Sector is responsible for periodic evaluation of all Supply Programs and for comprehensive audits of all operations.

	Page
BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES	232
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY	232
CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)	233

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going

Financing and Operation:
Supply and Services contracts for certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, except Quebec and a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1981-82 the total purchase was estimated at $3,507,278.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bruce W. Lawson,
Program Administrator, Extended Health Care Services
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Pierre Comeau
Director
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-5219

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY

Administered By:
Regional Supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office Products Centres.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services.

Authority:
Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Lafrenière
Executive Secretary, Supply Administration
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-7116

Officer Responsible:

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES

Atlantic

Mr. S.J. Hammond
Director of Supply
Atlantic Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
P.O. Box 3000, Main Post Office
Morris Drive at Akerley Boulevard
Burnside Industrial Park
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4A8

Tel.: (902) 426-6258

Quebec

Mr. R. Cyr
Director of Supply
Quebec Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island
Montreal, Quebec
H3E 1G9

Tel.: (514) 283-5721

Ontario

Mr. C.L. Brown
Director of Supply
Ontario Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
295 The West Mall, Suite 200
Etobicoke, Ontario
M9C 5A4

Tel.: (416) 622-8111

Manitoba

Mr. R.V. McKinnon
Director of Supply
Manitoba Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3E 3W6

Tel.: (204) 949-6111

Western

Mr. T.A. Simper
Director of Supply
Western Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
10225 - 100 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1J9

Tel.: (403) 420-3701

Pacific

Mr. L. Stopforth
Director of Supply
Pacific Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
3551 Viking Way
Richmond, British Columbia
V6V 1W6

Tel.: (604) 544-3441

Europe

Mr. G. O'Brien
Supply Manager
Canadian Department of Supply and Services
MacDonald House
No. 1 Grosvenor Square
London, England
W1X OAB

Tel.: 01-629-9492 - Ext. 612

United States

Mr. B.J. McNally
Director of Supply
Supply and Services Canada
Canadian Embassy
2450 Massachussets Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A. 20008

Tel.: (202) 483-5520

CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)

Administered By:
CGSB Standards and Qualifications/Certification Officers through the use of voluntary consensus committees comprised of the representatives of the federal and provincial governments, industry, consumers, research and testing organizations, and others having an interest.

Purpose:
CGSB provides standards, and qualifications/certification listing of products and services to these standards, for both public and private sectors for procurement, consumer requirements, legislation, technical practices, test procedures and to support international standardization.

Authority:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c)

National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi)

Orders in Council (T.B. 633635) (P.C. 1965-248) (P.C. 1974-10/1539) (P.C. 1974-11/1699) (T.B. 780386)

Time Frame:
Ongoing

Financing and Operation:
CGSB provides the following services to the three levels of government, industry and consumers:

a) Consensus Standards Development

b) Purchasing Specifications Development

c) Sale of Standards and Specifications

d) Qualification and Certification Listing Programs for Products and Services

e) Sale of Qualification and Certification Lists

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament, and must recover all of its costs on a program-by-program basis.

CGSB contracts out almost all of its testing, audit and associated activity in connection with its qualification/certification listing programs, and as well, utilizes resources from other organizations including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations to assist in the implementation of these programs. CGSB retains only the management and administrative capability in-house. The growth in standards development is similarily being contracted out wherever feasible and resources from the three levels of government and industry are being utilized to work as decentralized elements of CGSB.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Peter D. Curran
Acting Secretary
Canadian General Standards Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G6

Tel.: (819) 997-1635

Department of Transport

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Department of Transport, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine administrations of the Department of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine Administration within the Department of Transport includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Harbours Board, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and four Pilotage Authorities. Other transport-related agencies or Crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative groups which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative groups are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of the Department of Transport (except ferries), including the National Harbours Board, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authorities.

It also provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters, ship safety, ship casualty investigation, steamship inspection, vessel traffic management, marine hydraulics, maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers. In March 1982 those sections of the Public Works Canada program relating to main channel dredging and shore protection were transferred to Transport Canada by Order in Council and became the responsibility of the Canadian Coast Guard.

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration (CATA) concerns itself with the development and operation of the national civil air transportation system. With the exception of the economic regulation of air carriers, the Air Administration is involved in all facets of civil air transportation within Canada and between Canada and other countries. This involvement includes responsibility for the provision, operation and maintenance of 100 federal airports, the provision of enroute and airport air navigation and air traffic control facilities and services, and the technical regulation of aircraft and flight personnel. The provision and operation of executive aircraft services for the Government of Canada is also a responsibility of CATA.

With respect to non-federal aviation facilities, CATA provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is responsible for the federal input to the development and operation of railway systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, highway systems, and the Grain Transportation and Handling system. It is also responsible for federal capital assistance for urban transportation, and road and motor vehicle safety.

The Central Headquarters structure of the Department includes the Strategic Planning Group and the Coordination Group.

The Strategic Planning Group has two major roles to play. First, it has a responsibility for policy planning. This role can be defined very briefly as engaging in medium and long-range multi-modal transportation planning. Secondly, it plays an important role in the transportation Research and Development activities of the federal government. This activity aims at planning, recommending and implementing a co-ordinated set of Research and Development policies and programs. The Transportation Development Centre is part of the Research and Development activities of the Strategic Planning Group.

The Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC) has a mandate to identify, promote and manage the application of research and development in transportation. A majority of TDC activity involves the provision of research and development support to the components of the Department of Transport which require specific data and/or research and demonstration projects to assist them in their operational, regulatory, policy planning and evaluation activities; TDC also undertakes exploratory research and development addressing requirements that are national and long range in scope.

The responsibilities of the Coordination Group include liaison with other governments. Within Coordination, the Government Relations Directorate is the departmental focal point for consultation between Transport Canada and the transportation departments of the provincial and territorial governments. The group analyzes and evaluates transportation issues and policies from the point of view of their application to specific regions, acts as a secretariat for the other components of the department to facilitate consultation with the provinces and territories on modal policies and/or programs, and chairs federal/provincial/territorial committees to facilitate inter-governmental liaison.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board, which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

CANARCTIC

The Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carriers designed and built in Canada.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED

The Northern Transportation Company Limited is a Crown corporation incorporated under federal legislation and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company's primary objective is to provide an economic, reliable and comprehensive transportation service on a profit-oriented commercial basis throughout Northern Canada and the Arctic. The Company forms the principal transportation link for the movement of bulk petroleum products and dry cargo to isolated communities and exploration and mining sites in Northern Canada.

HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and administered directly by the Department of Transport. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most public harbours.

THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of The St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES

The Four Pilotage Authorities: Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. The Atlantic Pilotage Authority became financially self-sufficient during 1980-81 and none of the Authorities are now dependent on government appropriations.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways and VIA Rail

Canada Inc., which are all autonomous Crown corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Department of Transport

Page
COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM 238
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS 238
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORT IN CHIBOUGAMAU-CHAPAIS, QUEBEC 239
CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC 240
CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO 240
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT 241
WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 241
WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM—NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA 243
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASE II) 244
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT 244
URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 246

Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT 246

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS 247
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS 248
WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS 248

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Canadian Air Transportation Administration.

Purpose:
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador so as to enable these communities to be served by wheel-equipped Twin Otter-type aircraft on a regular day/VFR year-round basis.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act, and is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by Cabinet on July 23, 1981.

Time Frame:
To date, federally-financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik, Mary's Harbour, and Davis Inlet. One airstrip, Cartwright, has been developed by the Province. Over the next six years, Canada and Newfoundland will strive to construct the remaining airstrips in the fourteen-airstrip program at Postville, Rigolet, Port Hope Simpson, Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour and, depending on the results of a reassessment of need, at Red Bay, and Hopedale.

Scope:
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities are understood to include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting consistent with day/VFR standards, an access road, and a suitable terminal electronic navigation aid.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of a Federal/Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the aviation facilities, as well as owning and maintaining the high-power non-directional beacons. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the aviation facilities, including the low-power non-directional beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments:
The federal contributions to date for the five airstrips either operational or underway total $8.5 million (current dollars). Costs for the remaining airstrips are estimated to be about $40 million, in addition to an estimated $500,000 annual cost for the restoration program.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.P. Vaillancourt
Atlantic Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 48
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6

Tel.: (506) 388-7212

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to public bodies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports that are of significance to the national air transportation program. The Policy also permits the funding of 100% of the cost of approved capital projects at these airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital improvements at existing local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Admissibility:
To be eligible for assistance under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service;

2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request should be directed toward improving a facility at an existing airport. In addition, the aerodrome must be licensable and should be receiving some form of air service licensed by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,

2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by the Department of Transport.

Payments:

See table 1

TABLE 1

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (by Province)

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	369	100	515	340	2,087
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	124	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	413	776	551	401	18
Quebec	2,191	1,411	2,439	2,121	4,920
Ontario	1,814	2,660	2,045	1,868	1,963
Manitoba	875	2,079	1,034	1,113	1,468
Saskatchewan	605	515	521	322	390
Alberta	431	1,410	626	559	623
British Columbia	1,478	725	1,461	840	865
Total	8,300	9,676	9,192	7,564	12,334

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Champagne
Director
Policy Planning and Programming, Airports
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON8

Tel.: (613) 992-1167

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORT IN CHIBOUGAMAU-CHAPAIS, QUEBEC

Administered By:

The Quebec Regional Office of CATA

Purpose:

To permit the towns of Chapais and Chibougamau and the province to benefit from the construction of a new airport in that region.

Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreement, the project is financed jointly by Transport Canada and the Quebec Department of Transport. The project manager is the James Bay Development Corporation. The airport to be opened in October, 1982 will be owned and operated by the Quebec Department of Transport.

Payments:

A Transport Canada contribution equivalent to 50% of the total cost will be paid to the Quebec Department of Transport with an estimated maximum ceiling of $3,500,000 phased over two years as follows:

1981-82:	$ 830,000
1982-83:	$2,670,000

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.O. Dumas
Quebec Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel.: (514) 636-3266

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office of CATA.

Purpose:
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act, and was approved by Cabinet in March, 1982.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of a proposed umbrella Agreement with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will act jointly in the project management of the construction of the aviation facilities, while Quebec will be responsible for their ownership, operation and maintenance. The precise sharing of costs of construction is to be negotiated at the Ministerial level.

Time Frame:
The program is scheduled to commence in 1983-84, and run over a period of 10 years; the two levels of government are striving to reduce this period to six or seven years, if possible.

Scope:
The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a NDB and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments:
The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $60 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.O. Dumas
Quebec Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel.: (514) 636-3266

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By:
The Ontario and Central Regional Offices of CATA.

Purpose:
To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority:
Negotiated agreement at Ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, the Federal Government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids and the Provincial Government will be responsible for new local/local commercial airport facilities in Northern Ontario.

Legal agreements between the Provincial and Federal Governments are being prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments:
Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, and will be undertaken subject to the availability of funds, to arrangements being made with the Province on site preparation, and to the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

For sites East of the Lakehead

Mr. D.A. Lane
Ontario Regional Administrator
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5

Tel.: (416) 224-3120

For sites Lakehead and West

Mr. F.E. Lay
Central Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 8550
125 Garry Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6

Tel.: (204) 949-4311

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT

Part 1

Administered By:
Transport Canada, Transportation and Development Centre.

Purpose:
To contribute to the development and effective utilization of national transportation resources through a project to study various types of control devices to prevent jackknifing of articulated highway vehicles, including the simulation of these devices by digital computer methods as an alternative to empirical testing.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Time Frame:
The project commenced August 1, 1976.

Financing and Operation:
TDC provides financial support to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications — Ontario as per their agreement. The Centre also participates in the project by providing consultant personnel and as a member of the project Steering Committee which was formed to monitor progress and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

Payments:
Payments to the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications totalled $40,990 from August 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, and $31,739 in fiscal year 1977-78 and $2,136 in fiscal year 1978-79.

Part 2

Administered By:
Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
The purpose of the Intermediate Capacity Transportation System (ICTS) "Lightweight Bogie Project" is to design, construct and test two prototype motorized bogies suitably sized for application on an ICTS type urban rail transit vehicle.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 30, 1979 and is scheduled to be completed March, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is Bombardier Inc. Montreal under a tri-partite agreement with the Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre, the Quebec Ministry of Transport and Bombardier Inc. Transport Canada's share of the funding is $540,000; Quebec Transport funding is $1,027,000 and Bombardier is contributing $200,000.

Payments:
Payments of Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre in 1979 were $286,139.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director
Transport Canada Transportation and Development Centre
Department of Transport
Place de l'Aviation
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
P.O. Box 549
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2R3

Tel.: (514) 283-7512

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Can-

ada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; contracting for and provisions of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support of six local ferries in Newfoundland.
9. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in Quebec.
10. Agreements reached as a result of the 1973 Western Economic Opportunities Conference.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The subsidized services in this category were as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec

Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pelee Island

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)

Bell Island/Portugal Cove, Nfld.

Burnside /St. Brendan's, Nfld.

Cobb's Arm/Change Islands, Nfld.

Carmanville/Fogo, Nfld.

Greenspond/Badger's Quay, Nfld.

Placentia Bay Service

St. Patrick's/Little Bay Island, Nfld.

Keewatin Region Resupply Service

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Corner Brook and St. John's, Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Rimouski — Sept-Îles to Quebec North Shore; (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government).

Administration of the six Newfoundland services, the British Columbia coastal shipping, and the Quebec North Shore service have been transferred to the respective provinces. In 1979, an agreement with the Province of Ontario divested the federal government of further subsidization of the Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pelee Island service. In 1981 the conventional shipping service subsidy was cancelled.

2. Services operated by Crown corporations.

i. C.N. MARINE

C.N. Marine is a non comprised subsidiary of Canadian National Railway Company. An Order in Council in May, 1979 and a Tri-partite Agreement between the Crown, C.N. and C.N. Marine established the present working agreement whereby the Crown entrusted certain lands to C.N. and, in exchange for shares with Canadian National Railway Company, transferred the major part of the assets needed for the operation of the ferry and coastal services to C.N. These assets were then sold to C.N. Marine. Commencing January 1, 1979, annual fixed price contracts have been executed by the Department of Transport and C.N. Marine for each of the following services:

Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland

Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Portland, Maine

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Water Transportation Assistance Directorate is responsible for administering these contracts and for monitoring the services provided.

C.N. Marine are now responsible for providing the 23 vessels which are required for the performance of these services in addition to seasonal time-chartered freight vessels required for the Newfoundland Coastal Service.

ii. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED (N.T.C.L.)

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, a company engaged in northern mining, to which N.T.C.L. was a marine transportation subsidiary was expropriated by the Federal Government in 1944. Since that time, the Crown corporation has provided marine transportation services on the McKenzie River System, Western Arctic Coast. The subsidiary responsibility for this service was assumed by D.I.A.N.D. in 1980 from the Department of Transport.

As a result of the 1973 Western Economic Opportunities Conference, a tug and barge re-supply system from Churchill, Manitoba to six communities in the Keewatin district was introduced in 1975. This system was originally intended to improve the arrangements previously supplied by the Eastern Arctic Sealift while at the same time increasing the use of the port of Churchill and providing some commercial benefit to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A ten year agreement has been concluded between the Department of Transport and N.T.C.L. to use this service for all government cargo unless the agreement is terminated by the Department prior to the 1989 expiry date.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. W.G. George
Director General
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM — NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, and the de-isolation of communities.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both the Department of Transport and DREE co-signed the agreements.

Time Frame:
The program has an anticipated 10-year life span. Interim one-year agreements got the program underway in British Columbia and Alberta and were followed by 1976-79 three-year agreements, now expired. The program has been cancelled in these two provinces, and no new agreements were signed when the old ones came to an end in March 1979. A three-year (1974-77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan was extended for an additional year, i.e. through fiscal 1977-78 and a five-year agreement was signed in August 1978 for 1978-83. Two interim agreements with Manitoba for 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been updated with a five-year agreement, 1976-81 which provides for highway cost-sharing.

Financing and Operation:
The Surface Administration of the Department of Transport and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. Federal highway funding is limited to $5 million per province per year. Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba are required to provide 40% of the program costs. The total cost of the program over 10 years would have amounted to $400 million with a federal share of $200 million, but with the cancellation of the program in British Columbia and Alberta the total cost has been reduced to $300 million and the federal cost has been cut to $150 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

Payments:
Payments for years 1974-75 through 1978-79 were made to British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Due to budgetary circumstances, Transport Canada in 1979-80 prepaid its share of the anticipated expenditures in Manitoba for 1980-81 thereby fulfilling its financial commitment to this Program in this province. Similarly, in 1980-81, prepayment of 1981-82 and 1982-83 anticipated expenditures was effected in Saskatchewan. Therefore, the equal sharing between DREE and Transport Canada did not apply in those years. However, over the life of the Program, the federal share will have been divided equally.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-J. Séguin
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 995-9443

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASE II)

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the four Atlantic Provinces to jointly finance the strengthening/ improvement of certain links of the primary highway network in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity limits and vehicle configurations that are compatible with those in effect in the other provinces of Canada.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Phase I was implemented during 1977-78 and expired in Nova Scotia on March 31, 1980, and in the other three provinces on March 31, 1981. In each case, an additional year was provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements. Following the receipt of a joint submission from the three Maritime Provinces and an individual "Needs Study" from Newfoundland, a Phase II of the program was negotiated and implemented on April 1, 1982. The duration of the program in the Maritime Provinces will be four years and in Newfoundland three years with an additional year provided in both cases for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration provides the funds to support this program. During Phase I, the federal share was $100 million of the total cost of $200 million. For Phase II, the total cost of the program in the Maritime Provinces is $168 million to be shared on a 50% federal: 50% provincial basis. The federal share of $84 million has been allocated to Nova Scotia — $38.5 million; New Brunswick — $37.0 million; and Prince Edward Island — $8.5 million. In Newfoundland, the total cost of the second phase is $48 million of which the federal share is 75% or $36 million.

Individual project selection and approval as well as program evaluation is carried out by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee set up under each agreement. Construction is carried out under contracts negotiated by the provincial Departments of Transportation.

Payments:
Payments are made upon receipt of claims for reimbursement of expenditures.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-J. Séguin
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 995-9443

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), in cooperation with the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund is administered by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

Authority:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
The Railway Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but presently funding is being provided under the six-year UTAP arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs. Funding for both plan preparation and implementation must be from provincial UTAP allotments.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, ($3,250,000) plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37½% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

— for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;

— for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

The Department of Transport has $52.6 million in its budget for urban transit and RRCA projects allocated for 1982-83. The bulk of the funds is intended for Parts II and III grade separation work.

Payments:
Commitments made to March 31, 1980 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $1,066,000 for 16 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville and Golden.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to September 30, 1982, $207.6 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Galvin
Director, Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 593-7392

URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programmes Directorate.

Purpose:
To improve the efficiency of the urban transportation system;
To improve standards of urban environmental quality and land use efficiency;
To conserve energy;
To improve safety at railway crossings.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1982-10/231 dated January 21, 1982
Master Agreements with each province

Time Frame:
The program has a six-year life and runs from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share of the program costs. The contributions made by the federal government are a maximum of 80% in the case of an urban transportation project; a maximum of 50% in the case of a transportation plan or relocation grant under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) and between 50% and 80% of the cost of a railway grade separation, depending on the section of the RRCA that applies. The total cost of the program to the federal government over its six-year life will be approximately $230 million. This program combines the former Commuter Services Program and some elements of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund established under the RRCA.

Projects to be funded under this program are initially selected by the province and submitted for approval in principle. The Minister of Transport consults with the federal regional Minister before granting such approval. Upon receipt of the approval in principle, the province submits a detailed application which is evaluated by Transport Canada officials. Upon completion of this evaluation the applicant and Transport Canada sign a project contribution arrangement which outlines the financial and other responsibilities of both parties with respect to a given project.

Payments:

1978-79	$11.0 million
1979-80	$16.1 million
1980-81	$42.2 million
1981-82	$51.3 million

Amount budgeted for 1982-83 is $52.6 million for 1983-84, $55.4 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.H. Pratt
Director General
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programs Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 996-4180

Officer Responsible:

Valérie Dufour
Chief
Urban Transportation Assistance Program
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programmes Branch
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 996-4180

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration through the Harbours Commissions and Ports and Harbours Branch of the Department of Transport.

Purpose:
To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

Authority:
Harbours Commissions Act
Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act
Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act
Government Harbours and Piers Act
Canada Shipping Act

Time Frame:
Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Ports and Harbours Branch, which acts as the focal point for the administration of the Ports and Harbours' activity consists of facilities required for the commercial transportation but which are not part of the National Harbours Board. These are divided between public harbours and wharves administered directly by Transport and nine harbours operated by Harbour Commissions. In March 1982 the program responsibility for works supporting the maintenance and construction of commercial public wharves and harbours, including the required dredging within the limits of these facilities, formerly administered by the Department of Public Works, was transferred to Transport Canada by Order in Council. The Ports and Harbours Branch will now administer the federal marine program dealing with public ports and harbours.

The Harbour Commissions located at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbours Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commission has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor in Council as well. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor in Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbours Commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Public Harbours and Wharves
Harbours Commissions

Mr. J.E. Clavelle
Director, Ports and Harbours
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Tower "A", 12th Floor
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 992-0641

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS

Administered By:
Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by The Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific contruction projects and do not involve The Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of The Seaway Authority works. While The Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances The Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 992-0641

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Engineering Services Branch of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Welland Avenue	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Queen Elizabeth Way	near the city of St. Catharines, Ontario

Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:
The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of The Seaway Authority in this crossing is $7.3 million, which amount does not include provision for payment of a contractor's claim presently under review by the Government of Ontario.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by The Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of The Seaway Authority in these six crossings is $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of The Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice The Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation andmaintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province will construct the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs shall be borne totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will own the bridge and will be solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:
Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,580,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Director, Engineering Services
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Department of Veterans Affairs

The role of the Department of Veterans Affairs is to manage special programs for veterans and other specified persons which will compensate for death or disabilities incurred in the service of Canada and which will enable them to be self-sufficient and participative members of the community.

When the Department was established in 1944, the principal focus of its program was the rehabilitation to civilian life of returning veterans of the Second World War. Today, with an older veteran population to serve, efforts are aimed at keeping pace with the needs of an aging clientele in a changing society.

At the same time, through commemoration activities, the Department is committed to ensure that the achievements and the sacrifice made by Canadians for their country in time of war are not forgotten.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is divided into four separate branches — Veterans Services; Finance, Personnel and Administration; Veterans Land Administration; and National Capital Operations — with its head office in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. In addition, there are five regional offices and 32 district offices across Canada whose role is to provide the Department's clients with easier access to services and to facilitate the processing of claims and benefits.

The Department is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependants. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides treatment services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial- municipal authorities. The Hospital Transfer Program involves the transfer of Departmental hospital facilities to other jurisdictions so that the veteran population will continue to receive a high level of patient care through assimilation into community hospitals.

In addition to the Department, the Veterans Affairs Portfolio includes four independent agencies: the Pension Review Board, the Canadian Pension Commission, the War Veterans Allowance Board and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates, all of which report to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs.

Page
HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM 251

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

(Part of the Veterans Services Branch)

Administered By:
Veterans Services Branch

Purpose:
The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs' (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for eligible veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

Authority:
Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste. Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia;
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta;
Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton, Alberta.

Discussions with the province of Manitoba, for the transfer of Deer Lodge Hospital are at an advanced stage, with transfer slated for April 1983.

Time Frame:
The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are eligible by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires:

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there be arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which should be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a sum of $1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain
Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Affairs Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OP4

Tel.: (613) 996-6881

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE

The Company was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities are carried out through the following components:

- International Division which constructs nuclear power plants and provides project management, marketing, and engineering services outside Canada;
- Engineering Division which provides marketing, engineering, testing and project management services rendered principally to domestic power utilities and the International Division;
- Chemical Division which produces and sells heavy water;
- Radiochemical Division which manufactures and markets medical and industrial radiation equipment and radioisotopes; and
- Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

	Page
NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	254

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations — Engineering Division of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Heavy Water Plants — Chemical Division of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or are providing for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations:

- Pickering
- Gentilly-II
- Point Lepreau

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations:

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The three parties are to be reimbursed over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the diffference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is $141 million or about 36%. Prior to March 1977, all "payback" received from Ontario Hydro was sent directly to the Government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1977, outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon were converted to equity. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of AECL.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station is under construction and will be operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services are provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term commencing from the in-service date. AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) is 50% per cent of capital costs to a maximum of $151 million.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station is under construction and will be operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services are provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of $350 million with repayment provision over a twenty-five year term from the in-service date. In fiscal year 1981-82, the interest on the federal loan for a period up to three years from October 9, 1979 or to the in-service date was forgiven. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of Unit 1, based on annual availability with maximum yearly payments of $48.75 million and a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of the loan will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any loan balance at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of $66 million over a twenty-year period.

In fiscal year 1980-81, all federal loans to AECL for the purchase and rehabilitation of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant in Nova Scotia were forgiven as part of a general restructuring of AECL to place the corporation on a sounder financial and commercial base.

Payments:

Quarterly installments of $825,000 were made to Deuterium of Canada Limited for the purchase of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant.

Long-term loans have been made to Hydro-Québec for the construction of the Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station and to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station.

Monthly payments are made to AECL by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2).

For Further Information:

General:

Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Veilleux
Corporate Secretary
Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OS4

Tel.: (613) 237-3270

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is the federal government's housing agency. It is a Crown corporation, constituted on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with a Board of Directors who report to a Minister responsible to Parliament. CMHC is charged with the administration of the National Housing Act which is the instrument of federal legislation dealing with housing and residential development.

NATIONAL OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The organizational structure of the Corporation comprises, in summary form, five Sectors at National Office headed by four Vice-Presidents and a General Counsel. The five sectors are: Finance and Management Information Systems, General Counsel, Organization Development, Policy Development and Research and Program Operations. The last of these has a sector Vice-President, Insurance Operations who reports to the Senior Vice-President Program Operations.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

CMHC maintains an extensive field organization headed by the Vice-President, Field Operations. It is divided into five regions, each headed by a General Manager: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (and the Northwest Territories), and British Columbia (and the Yukon). Currently there are seventy-six local offices situated in all provinces and territories. In addition, CMHC Technical Services is also part of the field organization; it is primarily directed at providing inspection services, and is headed by a General Manager.

Addresses and telephone numbers for the main offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

CMHC is one of the largest financial institutions in Canada but at the same time it has extensive departmental-type responsibilities in the administration of grants, contributions and subsidies, and in the provision of policy advice to government on housing and related matters. CMHC promotes Canada-wide housing standards and guidelines. It also delivers the Canadian Home Insulation Program for Canada Energy, Mines and Resources.

In its role as a financial institution, the Corporation's primary function now is that of a mortgage insurer. This helps to attract investments for financing of residential loans. CMHC facilitates the use of a mortgage as security by guaranteeing the lender against loss. CMHC continues, however, to make direct mortgage loans, as a residual lender, and real estate investments with funds borrowed from government. CMHC is also responsible for managing a $10.3 billion portfolio of federally owned mortgages and investments and real estate holdings of dwelling units owned by CMHC over and above the assets of the Mortgage Insurance Fund. The Corporation also administers the mortgage and/or real estate portfolio of certain government institutions such as the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, Housing Enterprises Ltd., Transport Canada and the Department of National Defence.

In its departmental role, CMHC is responsible for government grants, subsidies and contributions amounting to over $1 billion a year, directed to the pursuit of social housing goals in both their urban and their rural setting; to the rehabilitation and conservation of the housing stock; to community improvement; to research, development and demonstration; and to the dissemination of information about its activities.

The NHA has been amended many times in response to social and economic changes within the country. Its general objectives have been twofold: to assist the private market in producing enough affordable housing to meet the needs of most Canadians and to provide housing assistance for people whose needs cannot be met through the private market.

A guiding principle of the federal housing approach is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

Under those CMHC programs offering assistance to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), responsibility for initiating activity lies with the province or, providing there is provincial approval, with the municipality. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, eight areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The eight areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

1. Community Services Contribution Program;
2. Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program;
3. Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program;
4. Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program;
5. Non-Profit Housing Program;
6. Public Housing Programs;
7. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
8. Rural and Native Housing Program.

Page
COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM 258
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM 259
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM 260
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM 261
NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM 262
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS 263
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 264
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM 267
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES 268

COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Planning Division

Purpose:
No new commitments are undertaken under this program.

The Community Services Contribution Program replaced three former CMHC programs: The Neighbourhood Improvement Program, the Municipal Incentive Grant Program, and the Municipal Infrastructure Program.

The objectives of this program are:

1) to provide increased flexibility and wider latitude to the provinces and municipalities in using federal funds;
2) to enable federal assistance to better respond to local needs and conditions;
3) to reduce duplication in detailed administrative procedures by making the provinces responsible for project-by-project scrutiny and day-to-day administration;
4) to enhance the degree to which federal assistance meets the priorities of the provinces and the municipalities; and
5) to ensure that federal assistance is more equitably available to all provinces.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 54.1

Time Frame:
The federal-provincial agreements governing this program covered a two-year period: the 1979 and 1980 program years. The disbursement of funds under the 1979 program year was completed March 31, 1981 with the disbursement of funds under the 1980 program year to continue up to March 31, 1984. This program will terminate upon the completion of the payouts on the 1980 program year.

Financing and Operation:
Each province is responsible for the detailed administration of the program including the selection of eligible community services expenditures; the explicit criteria to be used in allocating funds to projects; and the actual allocation of funds to municipalities and projects. Municipal allocations are made on the basis of a formula, on a project-by-project basis, or on a combination of the two. All are submitted to the federal government for review and acceptance.

Each province is also responsible for ensuring that projects are technically feasible, that standards of quality are met, that proper financial accounting procedures are followed and that funds have been allocated to projects and municipalities in a manner consistent with the accepted allocation criteria.

Annual funding for the program was allocated to a province through a formula based on its urban population and municipal tax capacity. The program operated on a calendar year basis, corresponding with the municipal fiscal year, and the disbursement of the federal funds occurred in the fiscal year following.

A certified statement of account for eligible expenditures incurred on a designated project is required from the province and serves as the basis for payment. Such statements are submitted up to five times per program year with the federal government providing the funds to each province on the basis of these certified statements of the account and the provinces, then in turn, reimbursing the municipalities.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Community Services Contribution Program

Province	*Commitment Authority* *1979* *($ million)*	 *1980* *($ million)*	 *1980-81* *($ million)*	*Budgetary Expenditure* *1981-82* *($ million)*	 *1982-83* *($ million)*	 *1983-84* *($ million)*
Newfoundland	4.20	6.95	4.20	6.21	.74	—
Prince Edward Island	.90	1.45	.90	1.45	—	—
Nova Scotia	5.55	9.20	5.55	8.51	.69	—
New Brunswick	4.20	6.95	4.20	6.47	.48	—
Quebec	47.10	78.45	47.10	53.08	20.38	5.00
Ontario	51.60	85.95	51.60	83.48	2.47	—
Manitoba	6.30	10.45	6.30	10.45	—	—
Saskatchewan	4.65	7.70	4.65	7.18	.52	—
Alberta	10.65	17.70	10.60	17.12	.58	—
British Columbia	15.15	25.20	15.15	25.04	.16	—
Total	150.30	250.00	150.25	218.98	26.02	5.00

Note: In the interests of flexibility, the disbursement of the second program year (1980) funds will occur over a three year period to take into account the termination of the program and to ensure that municipalities with designated projects have sufficient time to incur capital expenditures equivalent to the federal commitment.

For Further Information:

Further information on this program may be obtained from CMHC Provincial Offices or from the Planning Division, National Office.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:

Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to develop land presently owned by the partnership for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land development funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:

Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing projects.

Financing and Operation:

Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

For Further Information:

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:
To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:
Until future policy determines otherwise, no funding will be provided under Section 42 after 1978, except for increases to existing commitments not yet under repayment.

Financing and Operation:
NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a public housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor in Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

(1) land acquisition,

(2) planning and design,

(3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
Commitments — See table 2.

TABLE 2

Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program: Sections 40/42 Commitments

Province	*Sections 40 and 42 1979 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1980 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1981 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1982 Commitment ($ million)*
Newfoundland	1.23	5.40	9.31	0.6
Prince Edward Island	.10	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	.70	—	0.1
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	16.11	5.90	.40	5.7
Manitoba	—	—	—	0.2
Saskatchewan	.10	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	.25	—
CANADA	17.54	12.00	9.96	6.6

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To assist Co-operative Groups to develop and produce modest, affordable housing through the construction of new units and acquisition of existing accommodation, appropriate to the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals. Eligible applicants under the program are Co-operative Associations, Indian Band Councils and groups of Indians.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Sec. 34.18 Cooperative program.

Financing and Operation:
Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% NHA insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. That for existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the buildings.

Federal assistance is available to applicants under Section 56.1 NHA through a maximum subsidy the equivalent to a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate to 2% based on project costs. This assistance is applied in two forms, as follows:

1. Non-Income Tested Assistance

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic occupancy charge and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC. It subsidizes the principal and interest payment and remains constant for 3 years. Starting in year four this reduced principal and interest payment increases annually by 5%.

2. Income Tested Assistance

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test.

Co-operatives are generally required to provide for at least 15% of this type of occupancy and achieve an income-mix of residents in the project.

When a co-operative does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum of $500 for each unit in the project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants changes significantly.

If Co-operatives gain additional provincial assistance for income penetration purposes, projects will be eligible for Section 44(1)(b) assistance after provincial assistance contributions equate with maximum federal assistance.

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgivable loans up to $5,000 per unit or $2,500 per hostel bed. These maximun forgivable loans may be increased to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and other eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-op projects, whether or not some form of provincial assistance may be provided.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a privately sponsored non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations, municipalities, provinces, public housing agencies, Indian Bands and groups of Indians are also eligible under the program.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Section 15.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, Indian band councils and groups of Indians.

- Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project are available to assist private applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.
- Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. For existing projects it is 35 years or useful life of the project.
- Maximum federal assistance under Section 56.1 NHA is available to applicants through a subsidy equivalent to a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate of 2%, based on project cost. Unilateral federal assistance under the new program is higher than that available under the previous non-profit program.
- When CMHC has the lead role and a non-profit project does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum amount of $500 for each unit in a project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants in the project changes significantly.
- Further provincial assistance is encouraged to gain income penetration. After provincial assistance equates with the maximum federal assistance, 50/50 cost sharing of further subsidies may be approved under Section 44(1)(b) NHA.
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to $3,750 per unit or $2,000 per hostel bed. These maximum forgivable loans may be increased to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and after eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Maximum rent for tenants is the lower end of market rent. All tenants will pay rent based on the federal rent-to-income scale up to market rent. There are no income limits for occupancy under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects.

Provinces may assume the lead role for all publicly or privately sponsored projects. CMHC will take responsibility for the lead role for all projects for which the province has not assumed the lead role. The lead role party has full responsibility for review and approval of projects in order to avoid administrative duplication.

Payments:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December (see table 3).

TABLE 3

Non-Profit Housing Program

Province	1980 Commitment (Units)		1981 Commitment (Units)		1982 Budget Commitment (Units)	
	Non-Profit	Cooperative	Non-Profit	Cooperative	Non-Profit	Cooperative
Newfoundland	309	8	125	120	349	188
Prince Edward Island	10	4	30	10	163	11
Nova Scotia	151	90	291	199	467	345
New Brunswick	252	98	382	86	380	107
Quebec	6,253	909	4,575	723	5,017	1,578
Ontario	4,641	1,518	4,738	2,375	4,738	2,285
Manitoba	605	—	702	—	1,054	8
Saskatchewan	657	24	1,181	50	1,196	158
Alberta	649	252	1,043	201	701	411
British Columbia	1,435	1,885	2,770	1,472	1,694	1,307
Yukon	19	—	2	—	29	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	4	—	6	50
CANADA	14,981	4,788	15,843	5,236	15,794	6,448

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

Authority:
Units may be provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative.

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to share up to 75 per cent of the capital cost and operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act the federal government is authorized to lend up to 90 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumes the remaining costs. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 40 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 43 projects rests with the province.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 40 rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. 50 per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. In addition dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1980 payable in 1981 were $280.6 million.

The estimated total for 1981 payable in 1982 is $320.5 million. The estimated total for 1982 payable in 1983 is $362.8 million.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Public Housing Programs
(Sections 40 and 43)

Province	*1980 Budget Commitment ($ million)*		*1981 Budget Commitment ($ million)*		*1982 Budget Commitment ($ million)*	
	Section 40	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*
Newfoundland	6.5	—	11.3	—	9.4	—
Prince Edward Island	1.1	—	6.0	—	3.0	—
Nova Scotia	9.8	—	13.4	—	9.9	—
New Brunswick	—	—	4.2	—	0.3	—
Quebec	—	—	—	1.2	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	3.5	—	0.2
Manitoba	—	—	—	1.3	—	0.1
Saskatchewan	19.6	—	23.2	—	17.8	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Northwest Territories	5.9	67.42	1.2	10.8	8.6	13.8
CANADA	42.9	67.42	59.3	16.8	49.1	14.1

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP and Urban Designated areas)
Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP)
Rural and Native Housing Division
(Rural RRAP and DIAND RRAP).

Purpose:
To assist in the repair and improvement of existing substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

(1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of dwellings. Before the 1979 Amendments to the NHA, loans were restricted to properties located in specific areas and to non-profit corporations.

(2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives.

(3) Indian Reserves.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP or designated areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional upon the entry into a rental agreement.

The maximum amount of loan is $10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, $4,000 per bed. Where the borrower is doing repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person, as well as other RRAP eligible repairs, the maximum is $13,000. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to $5,000 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of $3,500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, an eligible applicant may obtain a forgivable loan equal to:

- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $1,750 for each of the first three bed-units; and
- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $2,500 for each additional bed-unit.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of $13,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of $5,000 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by $1.00 for every $2.00 of income over $13,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over $23,000.

For rental loans, and to existing non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum of $3,500 per unit. For non-profit corporations acquiring a project the full $5,000 is available depending on the cost of rehabilitation.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of $1,000 per year for homeowner occupants and $700 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is earned at $700 per year for existing projects and for those involving acquisition at $700 plus 20% of the excess for loans above $3,500 depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of $350 per bed for the first three-bed units and $500 for all bed units per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement. In the case of Section 34.1, rental loans for rooming houses, the forgiveable loan will be earned at an annual rate of $350 per bed-unit for the first three bed-units; and $500 per bed-unit for all other bed-units.

Where the borrower is doing both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person and other RRAP eligible repairs, the following applies:

- Homeowners and Non-Profit Corporations — The maximum forgivable loan is $6,500. The forgiveness to homeowners is based on the adjusted family income. These homeowner forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,300 per year by homeowner borrowers and by a borrower that is a council of a band as defined in the Indian Act. Forgivable loans to non-profit cooperatives are based on a percentage of the total repairs to the maximum of $6,500.
- Landlords (self-contained units) — Landlord borrowers are eligible for forgivable loans of 50% of the rehabilitation costs to a maximum of $5,000 for each self-contained rental unit in which they do not reside. These rental forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,000 per year.
- Landlords (hostel or dormitory bed-units) — A forgivable loan is available equal to 50% of the cost of rehabilitation of a bed-unit to a maximum of $2,250 for each of the first three bed-units and 50% of the cost to a maximum of $3,000 for each additional bed-unit. These rental forgivable loans are earned by landlord borrowers at the yearly rate of $450 for each of the first three hostel (dormitory) bed-units and $600 for each additional hostel (dormitory) bed-unit.

(In rental projects outside designated areas where some of the units are having accessibility repairs, the other units are eligible for landlord forgivable loans).

Work eligible under RRAP:
The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are disabled, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling is eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met. In addition these dwellings are eligible regardless of location.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

Federal Involvement:
The fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 5, 6 and 7.

TABLE 5

Commitments
1980 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	5,118	1,791	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,911	1,715	69	98
Nova Scotia	7,317	5,913	220	108
New Brunswick	7,978	2,699	244	328
Quebec	39,294	9,898	365	9,490
Ontario	602	4,962	672	2,465
Manitoba	1,597	1,005	301	70
Saskatchewan	2,284	4,017	316	156
Alberta	938	2,854	223	312
British Columbia	3,567	5,727	925	3,400
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
CANADA	72,606	40,581	3,335	16,427

TABLE 6

Commitments
1981 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,700	1,989	—	44
Prince Edward Island	3,015	826	4	11
Nova Scotia	7,943	6,719	454	188
New Brunswick	6,099	3,186	255	325
Quebec	30,674	11,673	738	5,098
Ontario	1,229	5,223	665	2,614
Manitoba	1,265	1,488	515	59
Saskatchewan	2,899	3,886	187	60
Alberta	1,358	3,676	123	12
British Columbia	5,005	8,039	1,521	458
Yukon	4	—	12	—
Northwest Territories	24	—	—	—
CANADA	66,215	46,705	4,474	8,869

TABLE 7

Commitments
1982 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	8,600	2,000	—	100
Prince Edward Island	2,700	700	—	100
Nova Scotia	9,000	7,200	300	200
New Brunswick	6,800	3,900	200	300
Quebec	33,900	12,300	1,100	5,700
Ontario	2,300	9,100	1,500	2,600
Manitoba	2,600	3,600	700	200
Saskatchewan	2,100	3,600	900	100
Alberta	2,600	4,100	200	—
British Columbia	6,300	9,400	2,100	400
Yukon	100	—	100	—
Northwest Territories	200	—	—	—
CANADA	77,200	55,900	7,100	9,700

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Division

Purpose:
The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

Time Frame:
To 1981. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups are encouraged to participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to $10,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, up to $5,000 may be forgiven based on income and cost of rehabilitation. Indian Reserves, regardless of population, became eligible in 1978 to receive funds under the program.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 8

RNH Section 40 Commitments to December 31, 1982

Province	*1978*		*1979*		*1980*		*1981*		*1982*	
	Units	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	369	8,139	283	6,901	272	7,719	305	9,769	280	9,800
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	183	3,746	180	4,133	168	4,346	149	4,567	150	5,100
New Brunswick	160	4,576	204	6,182	207	6,772	186	6,425	108	4,300
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	344	9,400	225	6,973	303	9,092	166	5,948	271	10,500
Manitoba	185	5,670	120	3,752	150	4,110	201	6,573	201	8,900
Saskatchewan	463	17,993	441	17,886	349	15,457	199	8,551	150	7,100
Alberta	60	2,360	64	1,179*	31	0**	109	0**	203	0**
British Columbia	166	5,158	63	2,376	56	2,622	16	858	53	3,100
Yukon	—	—	—	—	4	214	—	—	1	—
Northwest Territories	12	430	2	99	4	119	5	230	9	400
CANADA	1,942	57,472	1,582	49,481	1,544	50,451	1,336	42,921	1,426	49,200

* Section 40 Alberta 1979 — Capital figure shown represents 32 units; remainder covered 100% by Province.
** Section 40 Alberta, effective July 1979 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 9

RURAL & DIAND RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1982*

Province	*1980*				*1981*				*1982*			
	RURAL RRAP		*DIAND RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*DIAND RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*DIAND RRAP*	
	Units	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	1,069	5,118	—	—	1,305	6,700	—	—	1,496	8,600	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1,074	3,911	20	69	872	3,015	1	4	664	2,700	—	—
Nova Scotia	1,611	7,317	66	220	1,722	7,943	136	454	1,908	9,000	55	300
New Brunswick	2,259	7,978	71	244	2,458	6,099	71	255	1,848	6,800	73	200
Quebec	9,172	39,294	92	365	7,617	30,674	160	738	8,215	33,900	251	1,100
Ontario	145	602	211	672	310	1,229	207	665	539	2,300	380	1,500
Manitoba	368	1,597	63	301	285	1,265	112	515	453	2,600	174	700
Saskatchewan	581	2,284	42	316	662	2,899	49	187	476	2,100	183	900
Alberta	201	938	39	223	313	1,358	18	123	549	2,600	67	200
British Columbia	924	3,567	248	925	1,349	5,005	415	1,521	1,637	6,300	490	2,100
Yukon	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	12	16	100	22	100
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	—	27	200	—	—
CANADA	17,404	72,606	852	3,335	16,901	66,215	1,172	4,474	17,828	77,200	1,695	7,100

* DIAND RRAP became a new program in 1978.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

National Office

Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Region

Regional Office

Suite 1200
Brunswick House
44 Prince William Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4S7

Tel.: (506) 648-4460

Provincial Offices

Newfoundland

120 Torbay Road
Prince Charles Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6

Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Prince Edward Island

Kent Place
180 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N9

Tel.: (902) 892-9181

Nova Scotia

7001 Mumford Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 4N8

Tel.: (902) 426-3530

New Brunswick

Suite 370 Kings Place
440 King Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2

Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Region

Regional Office

9th Floor
Place du Canada
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2

Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Region

Regional Office

Atria North, Suite E 222
2255 Sheppard Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M2J 4Y1

Tel.: (416) 498-7300

Prairie Region

Regional Office

Suite 200
111—2nd Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1K6

Tel.: (306) 665-4929

Provincial Offices

Manitoba

870 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Tel.: (204) 774-7491

Saskatchewan

2111—14th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6

Tel.: (306) 359-5880

Alberta

12315 Stony Plain Road
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2M8

Tel.: (403) 482-3431

British Columbia Region

Regional Office

Suite 800
Crown Life Place
1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6G 3A1

Tel.: (604) 666-2516

The Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (C.D.C.) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and one other member. To assist the Commission with advice on production and marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of major processed products, principally butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission operates a major export marketing program for skim milk powder and whole milk products such as evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder and other specialty products.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee which is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

	Page
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM	271

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The National Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, and provides consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British-Columbia.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder. Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance are collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk and cream shipments since 1970, and on surplus skim off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. An export quota levy is collected in provinces participating in the special whole milk export program. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:
Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $271.4 million in 1981-82 and are estimated at $273.8 million for 1982-83.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1978 and July 31, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4,107	4,285	5,041	4,903	5,144
Nova Scotia	3,036	3,448	3,215	3,784	3,434
New Brunswick	2,164	2,150	3,533	2,901	3,465
Quebec	127,524	132,421	129,178	133,440	130,261
Ontario	84,240	83,771	84,669	89,600	85,086
Manitoba	10,047	10,467	10,377	10,889	10,230
Saskatchewan	6,283	6,562	6,922	6,778	6,819
Alberta	17,421	16,508	17,857	16,750	17,652
British Columbia	8,072	8,028	8,752	9,246	9,346
Total	262,894	267,640	269,544	278,291	271,438

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada."

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction. *(Federalism and International Relations).*"

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector."

"The Government will encourage the setting up of a special voluntary fund that will facilitate the participation of provinces, of non-governmental organizations, and of individuals in the global Canadian food aid effort."

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians." (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;
- the Bilateral Programs Branch, which utilizes provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draws upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures. Through its Industrial Cooperation Division, this branch also maintains

contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects;

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

Page
VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA) 275
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP) 275
FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU) 276

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

Administered By:
Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments, Canadian non-governmental organizations, companies and private individuals in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority:
Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces, Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGO), companies and private individuals.

Time Frame:
VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province(s), organization(s), commercial enterprise(s), NGO(s) or individual(s) and the recipient developing country or countries through the VADA Federal-Provincial Program Committee which meets semi-annually. The Program Committee meetings also afford opportunities for CIDA and officials of other federal departments to discuss other cooperative ventures involving both orders of government as they pertain to the aid program. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government granting funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. Shipment must have a minimum value of $25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the material worth of its shipment. Federal expenditures in support of VADA to January 1, 1981 amounted to approximately $1.0 million against a total value of goods and services provided to developing countries of over $1.5 million. In 1981-82 federal costs associated with this expanding program are estimated to be in the order of $3 million.

Payments:
Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robert Elliott
Coordinator, Federal/Provincial Relations
Policy Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 997-6005

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Anton Enns
Administrator, VADA Program
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 994-0133

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the multilateral technical assistance programs of the French-speaking Community.

Authority:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual contribution will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total contribution from the Canadian government was of $1,000,000 in 1981-82. If the other donors make an additional effort, this amount could be of $1,200,000 in 1982-83. Contributions from Quebec and New-Brunswick were of $37,000 in 1981-82 and they might be at the same level in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Programs
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in technical assistance programs throughout the French-speaking world.

Authority:
The initial federal contribution was announced in 1967 by the Honourable Paul Martin. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame:
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation:
FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec) sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments:
Contributions are paid directly to FICU by donors. In 1982-83, CIDA will provide a total of $750,000 (including $100,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant).

Quebec's contribution in 1981-82 was $22,000; the size of its 1982-83 donation has not yet been announced.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Programs
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

Canadian Transport Commission

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (select territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to Section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory". In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

	Page
ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	278
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)	278

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Traffic and Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:
The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority:
Maritime Freight Rates Act

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the region and within the region in accordance with regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1977-78	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	16.0	15.4	11.7	10.1	10.6
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	29.9	41.1	48.6	50.7	56.9
Total	45.9	56.5	60.3	60.8	67.5

For Further Information:

Director
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON9

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)
(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

Administered By:
The Standards and Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee and the Department of Transport under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP).

Purpose:
The fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level.

Authority:
Railway Act
National Transportation Act
The monies in the fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays from the fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase protection, safety and convenience of railway/highway crossings.

Projects eligible for financial assistance from the fund include:

1. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
3. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 3 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a province or a municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies according to the type and location of the project. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 1 above; fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 7-1/2 per cent, highway authority 12-1/2 per cent;
2. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

The maximum contribution from the fund for any one project is $1,000,000. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments from the Federal Government Fund by Province

Province	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland	48	24	124	74	72
Prince Edward Island	33	23	4	—	30
Nova Scotia	104	1,042	172	234	257
New Brunswick	72	1,327	514	627	193
Quebec	3,450	10,094	3,302	3,508	3,814
Ontario	7,068	6,134	3,923	2,809	2,438
Manitoba	248	309	262	214	192
Saskatchewan	294	459	800	1,001	770
Alberta	2,536	744	1,308	424	1,496
British Columbia	1,966	2,345	1,138	526	640
Total	15,819	22,501	11,547	9,417	9,902

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Standards and Development Branch
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

Emergency Planning Canada

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) came into being in 1974, and evolved out of the former Canada Emergency Measures Organization. The organization reports to the President of the Privy Council, as Minister responsible for emergency planning.

Emergency Planning Canada is tasked with the co-ordination of the emergency planning activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations and between them and provincial governments. As well, EPC is responsible for the co-ordination of the federal response to emergency situations when these occur in areas of federal responsibility or when a province requests federal assistance until a department is named to assume this responsibility (a "lead department").

EPC Regional Directors located in each provincial capital maintain ongoing liaison with the federal departments and agencies located in the province and with the provincial government to ensure that federal emergency planning dovetails with that of the provinces and, through the provinces, with that of the municipalities. EPC also assists in a major emergency, monitoring and co-ordinating federal support, when such support is requested.

EPC promotes emergency preparedness in Canada by providing financial assistance to provinces/territories for approved emergency planning projects. It provides guidance on emergency planning; gives and sponsors training courses in emergency planning for representatives from the public and private sectors involved in the field; participates in international exercises; and sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies. In the wake of a disaster, EPC administers the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to provide financial assistance to provinces according to an agreed formula based on population.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Administered By:
Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

- Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)
- Director General (Plans)
- Director General (Operations)
- Regional Directors (in each provincial capital)
- NATO attaché

Purpose:
The Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning) represents Canada on NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee.

Authority:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4
Emergency Planning Order P.C. 1981-1305, May 21, 1981
Treasury Board Minutes
Federal-Provincial Agreements
Cabinet Decision 418-80RD(C), October 14, 1980

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

(a) Public Information Program — produces and distributes material designed to inform Canadians about what to do in specific emergencies, such as earthquakes, floods, and winter power failures; publishes a quarterly Digest of articles related to emergency planning; prepares and pre-positions taped radio messages, TV clips and printed material to inform people what to do before, during and after a nuclear attack.

(b) Training and Education Program — provides and sponsors some eighty courses, seminars and conferences annually at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior, Ontario.

(c) Research Program — sponsors research into many aspects of disasters; awards a post-graduate fellowship, the recipient of which is selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

(d) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — under these agreements the federal government assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to civilians injured in the course of civil defence duties. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP)

In October 1980 the federal government approved a new program for joint emergency planning. Under the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency planning projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. It was initially funded at an annual rate of $6 million. Eligibility of projects for federal funding is determined by criteria contained in guidelines for operation and administration of the program.

Disaster Financial Assistance

The Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established to help the provincial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on the provincial economy. Assistance is based on a formula which relates damage costs to the provincial population.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. W.B. Snarr
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)

Tel.: (613) 996-2258

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. D.W. Hall
Director General, Operations

Tel.: (613) 992-3320

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. S.N. White
Director General, Plans

Tel.: (613) 992-2727

Postal Addresses:

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)
Privy Council Office
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

Emergency Planning Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

General:

Mr. Ronald J. Behan
Director, Public Information
Emergency Planning Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel.: (613) 992-7380

National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,680 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning slightly more than 88% of all federal land.

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Program as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

(a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;

(b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;

(c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

(a) acquire, administer, dispose of land;

(b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works;

(c) undertake joint projects with municipalities;

(d) construct and operate concessions;

(e) make grants for various purposes;

(f) maintain historic places;

(g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

In order to carry out its mandate, the Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to approve and to review the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region.

The Commission provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

Page

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES 283

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 1

Expenditures Relating to Certain Agreements in Various Fiscal Years as Noted

	1977-78 *($)*	*1978-79* *($)*	*1979-80* *($)*	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*
Ontario Sewer Improvement Agreement	1,883,768	629,569	17,621	(7,156)	276,560
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	2,592,268	1,145,867	10,522,898	11,955,487	7,837,926
Quebec Roadway Agreement	7,819,879	18,110,866	6,249,650	8,912,845	20,925,115
Bilingualism	350,087	310,055	141,037	109,812	73,255
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	1,030,454	985,601	1,432,828	1,515,172	1,338,499
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	899,432	973,114	1,033,144	2,037,089	3,246,804
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties)	556,291	600,318	379,426	532,089	475,549

ONTARIO SEWER IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

In order to upgrade and extend the sewage disposal system of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission shares with RMOC and the Province of Ontario the cost of certain works on the basis of an agreement signed in 1972. This agreement has recently been amended to cover additional projects contained in a second-phase extension of the system. Some $15.2 million has been expended on this project since 1972.

QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system; the Commission share is 1/3 of the costs, to a maximum of $52.4 million, of which $37.1 million has been spent. The 2/3 share to be borne by the Province of Quebec and CRO will be totally financed by loans from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with 25% of those loans forgivable, for an additional federal contribution to this project of approximately $20 million.

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at $150 million, of which approximately $93.8 million has already been spent.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling $5.6 million from 1973 to 1980; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received $3.8 million. These subsidies have permitted the expansion of interprovincial transit by the two regional systems.

BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, $2,239,271.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. David C. Symons
Assistant Director
Government Relations
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6

Tel.: (613) 996-2035

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Bureau was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people. "

While the Bureau has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

The Bureau is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presences. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in seven locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices also handle reference and consultative services at the rate of about 230,000 inquiries per year. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian polity.

	Page
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	286
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	286

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Business Finance, Census, Construction, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Justice Statistics, Labour, Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Merchandising and Services, Prices, Special Surveys, Standards, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority:
Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:
Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Business, Provincial and Municipal Relations Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Ellis Drover
Director
Business, Provincial and Municipal Relations Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Tel.: (613) 996-5841

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority:

Orders in Council	— (PC 693-1919)
	— (PC 4851-1945)
	— (PC 625678-1964)
	— (PC 725130-1974)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:

See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1978-79 ($)*	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Estimates 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	2,059.70	1,710.10	1,550.90	1,761.10	2,500.00
Prince Edward Island	389.80	394.70	390.10	370.10	1,000.00
Nova Scotia	2,412.10	3,046.50	2,536.60	2,312.00	3,500.00
New Brunswick	1,829.70	2,556.40	2,060.50	1,916.30	3,500.00
Quebec	76,793.41	34,909.98	30,585.04	38,801.61	61,500.00
Ontario	64,587.55	39,844.56	100,165.05	113,761.17	98,000.00
Manitoba	8,508.24	15,087.08	10,037.03	12,674.08	23,000.00
Saskatchewan	6,498.20	15,172.85	36,249.00	26,630.83	25,000.00
Alberta	17,934.14	18,331.31	7,292.40	29,935.25	30,000.00
British Columbia	22,106.72	24,763.38	35,323.48	33,236.58	32,000.00
Total	203,119.56	155,816.86	226,190.10	261,399.02	280,000.00

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 995-9593

Annex

List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED IN 1982

Page

Contracting Out Arrangements 105

Established Programs Financing 104

Fiscal Equalization Program 98

Fiscal Stabilization Program 101

Hospital Insurance Program 162

Medical Care Program 165

Post-Secondary Education Financing Program 209

Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments 102

Reciprocal Taxation Program 106

Tax Collection Agreements 101

Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand 103

2. UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Coleson Cove Compensation Agreement 47

Grants-In-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Consular and Diplomatic Properties 94

Municipal Grants Program 184

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer 107

Statutory Subsidies 98

Water Transportation Assistance Program 241

3. CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

(Agriculture)

Crop Insurance 3

Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition 6

Rabies Indemnification Program 8

4-H Clubs Assistance 5

(Employment and Immigration)

Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) 23

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Agreements/Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements 26

Industrial Training Program (General) 22

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 36

(Energy, Mines and Resources)

Canada—Nova Scotia Low-Head Hydro Demonstration 46

Canada—Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 53

Coleson Cove Study Agreement 48

Federal-Provincial Minerals Programs 45

National Energy Audit Program 50

(Environment)

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 58

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for Historic Sites 88

Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality	71
Lake of the Woods Control Board	64
Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada Jurisdiction	90
(External Affairs)	
Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation	94
(Health and Welfare)	
Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)	174
Family Planning Grants Program	162
National Welfare Grants	173
Provincial Management Information Systems Development	173
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP)	177
Young Offenders Agreements	177
(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)	
Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians	123
Canada—Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement	127
Canada—Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Renewable Resource Development	127
Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories	125
Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory	126
Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario	120
Policing Agreements	120
Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan	121
(Industry, Trade and Commerce)	
Group and Individual Familiarization Tours	136
Special Markets—Special Projects	138
Visit Canada Program—Media	137
(Justice)	
Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes	145
Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law	146
Native Courtworker Programme	147
(Labour)	
Alberta Pay and Benefits Survey	154
Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits—Saskatchewan	153
(National Defence)	
Capital Assistance in Construction Projects	156
Emergency Planning	281
Foreign Military Training in Canada	159
(Public Works)	
Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program	259
Water Level Control	182
(Regional Economic Expansion)	
Canada—Alberta General Development Agreement	194
Canada—Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement	199
Canada—British Columbia General Development Agreement	195
Canada—Manitoba General Development Agreement	193
Canada—New Brunswick General Development Agreement	191
Canada—Newfoundland General Development Agreement	189
Canada—Nova Scotia General Development Agreement	190
Canada—Ontario General Development Agreement	192
Canada—Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan	189

Canada—Quebec General Development Agreement 191

Canada—Saskatchewan General Development Agreement 193

Canada—Yukon Territory General Development Agreement 195

Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement 198

(Secretary of State)

Assistance to Provinces for Special Celebrations 212

Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements 210

Language Textbook Agreements 210

Official Languages in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels 202

Official Languages in Education at the Post-Secondary Level 204

Official Languages in Education—Special Projects 206

Technical Assistance to the Non-Federal Public Sector 202

(Solicitor General)

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) 223

Consultation Centre Activities 217

Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 226

Federal Law Enforcement Policy 221

Maintenance of Paroled Immates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 228

RCMP Contract Policy 221

Research Division Activities 218

Young Offenders Division Activities 220

(Transport)

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works 247

Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 240

Federal-Provincial Primary Highway Strengthening/ Improvement Program in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (Phase II) 244

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 238

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 244

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 246

Water Transportation Assistance Program 241

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements 248

Western Northlands (Highway) Program—Northern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba 243

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Development and Demonstration of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Technologies 51

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program 63

Lake of the Woods Control Board 64

Police Services under Contract 223

Transportation Facilities 182

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities 123

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 124

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 123

Agreements for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 227
Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Works 248
Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 87
Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 122
Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 44
Atmospheric Environment Service 57
Canada/British Columbia Sturgeon Bank Management 67
Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP) 28
Canada Community Services Projects (CCSP) 29
Canada—Northwest Territories Reconstruction of Roads Agreement 130
Canada—Nova Scotia Agreement on Oil Substitution and Conservation 45
Employment Injury Benefits Program 151
Exchange of Psychiatric Services 225
Extended Health Care Services Program (EHCS) 166
Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 43
Firearms Financial Agreement 225
Forest Fire Agreements 119
Industrial Training Program (General) 22
Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) 30
National Institutional Training Program 24
New Technology Employment Program 31
Nuclear Research and Development 254
Occupational Safety and Health Program 152
Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 157
Skills Growth Funds (SGF) 25
Summer-Canada: Student Employment Program 32
Transportation Research Project 241
University Research Program 13
Vital Statistics Program 286
Young Offenders Agreements 177

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Aid of the Civil Power 156
Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 232
Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 233
Federal-Provincial Cooperative Supply 232
Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 7
Police Services under Contract 223
Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 93
Provision of Services to Non Defence Agencies 158
Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 157
Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 37
Research Station Buildings 9

5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Establishment of National Parks 86
Small Craft Harbours Program 112
Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 156

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 246

Hospital Transfer Program 251

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 283

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 118

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act 244-278

The Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 183

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 246

6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Point Lepreau Additional Financial Support 49

b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Canada/Manitoba—Nelson River Transmission System (1966) 46

Canada/Manitoba—Nelson River Transmission System (1977) 46

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund 108

Canada—Prince Edward Island Underwater Cable Agreement 47

Crop Insurance 3

Hydro Quebec Research Institute 48

Loan—Assisted Land Assembly Program 260

Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc. 122

Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program 261

Nova Scotia—New Brunswick Interconnection 49

Nuclear Research and Development 254

Public Housing Programs 263

7. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia Relating to the Resolution of Issues Outstanding Between the Two Governments Concerning Oil and Gas Pricing and Related Fiscal Matters 51

Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of Cooperative Heritage Areas 90

Alberta Rangeland Monitoring Project 43

Anik-B Communications Program (Phase II) 16

Anik-B Program Delivery Pilot Project 16

Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 40

Atmospheric Environment Service 57

Book Publishing Development Program 18

Canada—Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 57

Canada Games 172

Canada—Manitoba—Northwest Territories—Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Interjurisdictional Caribou Management Board 133

Canada/Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements 118

Canada/Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation 68

Canada/Northwest Territories Wildlife Research 67

Canada—Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing 52

Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 71

Canada/Ontario Spent Fuel Waste Management Program 50

Canada/Quebec Agreement for Ecological Studies Program in Basse Côte Nord Region 57
Canada—Quebec Agreement Regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 57
Canada/Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development 124
Canadian Police Services 222
Canadian Travel Survey 139
Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 3
Capital Cost Allowance Program for Canadian Films and Video Productions 19
Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 238
Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario 151
Community Services Contribution Program 258
Construction of Air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 240
Construction of New Airport in Chibougamau-Chapais, Quebec 239
Consultation Centre Activities 217
Cooperative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 286
Cooperative Overseas Market Development Program (COMDP) 141
Dairy Support Program 271
Educational Adviser in Abidjan 93
Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund 4
Film Festivals Grants Program 18
Fishing Vessel Assistance Program 112
Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 128
Health Protection Cooperative Activities 168
High Point Bog Fuel Pilot Project 72
Indian Economic Development Fund 120
Industrial Investment Stimulation Program 13
Information Flow Program 93
Institutional Market Program 140
Inventory of Below Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 73
Investigation of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Contamination in Sydney, Nova Scotia 73
Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion) 74
Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures 74
Letter of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 52
Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) 27
Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions 75
Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 49
Mackenzie River Basin Study 128
Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement 118
Memorandum of Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 52
Mineral Statistics Survey Program 44
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) 76
National Alerting and Reporting Network 80
National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 81
National Health Research and Development Program 167
National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT) 81

National Survey of Abandoned Waste Disposal Sites 82

Northwest Highway System 183

Outreach Program 34

Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program 82

Product Development Management Program (PDMP) 136

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 36

Propagation Research Program 13

Public Housing Programs 263

Public Initiatives Organization Program 14

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 264

Rural and Native Housing Program 267

Salmonid Enhancement Program with British Columbia 114

Small Craft Harbours Program 112

Special ARDA Agreements 196

Special Development Program (SDP) 275

Special Markets—Meetings and Incentive Travel 139

Special Needs Refugees Agreement 38

Special Program of Cultural Initiatives 18

Symphonie Satellite Program 15

Telidon Field Trials Program 14

U.I. Job Creation 33

Unified Family Court Pilot Projects Programme 148

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) 275

Water Quality Monitoring Programs 65

World Symposium on Asbestos 141

Yukon River Basin Study Agreement 129

8. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 58

Beverley—Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 69

Canadian Asbestos Information Centre 142

Committee on Megaproject Industrial and Regional Benefits (C-MIRB) 140

Continuing Federal-Provincial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights 211

Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority 66

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 43

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 246

Flood Damage Reduction Programs 60

Forestry Programs 69

Lake of the Woods Control Board 64

Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation Limited 198

Planning and Liaison Division Activities 220

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs 62

River Basin Programs 59

Special Markets—Awareness and Attitude 138

Statistics Division Activities 219

Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments 213

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality: 70
  Canada—Alberta 70
  Canada—Manitoba 70
  Canada—New Brunswick 71
  Canada—Nova Scotia 71
  Canada—Prince Edward Island 71
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 278
Canada—Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 131
Canada—Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 130
Canada—Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 132
Canada—Northwest Territories Wildlife Research and Coordination Agreement 129
Canada Student Loans Plan 207
Canada—Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 132
Canada—Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 131
Canada—Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 133
Canadian Travel Film Program 137
CBC Broadcast Telidon Services (Teletext Project) 15
Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 180
Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 95
Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 95
Direct Broadcasting Satellite Studies (DBS) 17
Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 223
Fonds International de coopération universitaire (FICU) 276
Levels and Effects of Radionuclides in Aquatic Fauna of the Beaverlodge Area (Saskatchewan); Contract 75
Literature Survey of Solvent Extraction of PCB's from Soil; Contract 75
Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 17
Modernization of the Sydney Steel Corporation Plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia (Environmental Portion) 76
National Fish Inspection Program 113
Newfoundland Bait Service 113
Non-Profit Housing Program 262
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act 197
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland 83
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Ontario 84
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Quebec 84
Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc. 121
Steering Committee for the Control of Toxic Substances, Established by the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) 85
Subsidy for Dry Docks 182
Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia Concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 85